The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1897. NO. 48

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M*
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1,25	*4.10				
Phila.....		12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York		2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

DEADWOOD DICK.

Some Real Adventures of the Hero of Many Dime Novels.

THE STORY TOLD BY HIMSELF.

From no less a personage than Richard Clark, the "Deadwood Dick" of a half score of dime novels, comes the following story of the difficulties encountered by the first organized party of gold seekers to cross the Dakota plains, through the heart of the Indian country, in the early spring of that memorable '76, when the rush to the Black Hills began in earnest.

The boys—young men now—who read the Deadwood Dick novels and were thereby filled with a thirst for glory and the blood of the redskin, if they still retain any of those romantic notions, would be disappointed in their hero as he appears to-day—for there is no more unassuming, quiet, prosaic sort of a chap in the Black Hills than this same "Deadwood Dick." As baggagemaster of the "Elkhorn" railroad at Whitewood, the head of a pleasant home, and the father of an interesting family, he cares not a whit for glory, and the desire for a return to the exciting times of '76 is farthest from his thoughts. In practically his own words, this is the story of the first expedition of importance to start for the Black Hills from east of the Missouri river:

"In the early spring of 1876 the government opened up the Black Hills country to settlers—or, strictly speaking, informed them that they were at liberty to come here, providing they did not ask government protection in crossing the Indian country—at that time a decidedly dangerous undertaking, as the Black Hills country was the 'happy hunting ground' of a large part of the Sioux nation.

"However, there was gold in the Black Hills, and there were several thousand men, in all parts of the country, who made up their minds to have a share of it, in spite of the dangers involved. So they organized parties for mutual protection and set out.

"At that time I was in the employ of the government, but I got the gold fever along with the rest, and several of us left the post and went over on the Little Heart, ostensibly to hunt and trap, but really to take the first opportunity to sneak across the reservation—a proceeding on the part of a mere handful of men to which the authorities were strongly opposed. While there we were called upon by a detachment of the troops, sent to ascertain our intentions, and by the members of the Ward party, which had started out to 'blaze a trail' across the reservation. The Wilson-Donahue party, from Bismark on a similar errand, also stopped with us. By the way, that Ward party included some men who helped make history, and some of them are alive and prominent to-day. Oscar and George Ward, Ben Ash, 'California Joe' Milner and two or three others were in the party.

"Following them came the first party of gold-seekers, organized at Grand Forks, and including such men as Tom Cushing, Joe Girard, John Rumsey, Jack Dillabo, Joe Kirk and Joe Mitchell, and stopped with us. A day or so later came a party of Pennsylvanians, headed by Captain Hall, and by the proposition of the Grand Forks party (which we had agreed to join) the two expeditions united, making a band of about seventy-five men, with Captain Hall at the head. For their government a set of rules and regulations was adopted, and woe to the man that violated one of those laws.

"With more or less difficulty, on account of the wildness of the country and our scanty knowledge of it, we crossed Cedar creek, Grand river and other streams, and made fairly good progress for several days, until the night we camped at Medicine creek.

"It was one of those wild, gusty nights, with scudding clouds above, which now and then obscured the moonlight, and below the plain was checkered with patches of snow—all conditions favorable for a stampede of the stock. We had four men on guard around the camp and one in the corral; but it happened that they were 'tenderfeet,' and the reds who had been hounding us all along like a pack of coyotes, seemed to know it, for they got in their favorite trick of stampeding the cattle.

"We were lying around swapping yarns when Jack Dillabo, who had stood up to stretch himself, said: 'I wonder what those d—d fools are riding among the cattle for?' Then he realized what was the matter, grabbed his gun and gave them a shot; then we all rushed down there, but the reds got away, taking with them twenty-one or twenty-two head of oxen, but no horses. As soon as possible 'Uncle' Collins, Oscar Ward, Joe Mitchell, Tom Cushing and I took the trail, which was hard to follow on account of our inability to see it except where it crossed the snow. But they circled 'round, doubled and got away.

"Next morning fifteen of us started out. A few miles from camp we came upon three or four reds dressing a 'critter' that had dropped from exhaustion, and further on a similar party performing the same kind of duty; but in both cases they mounted and got out of range before we got within gunshot. Well, if the trail of those cattle didn't lead right into the Bad Lands I'm a goat. We followed it to the jumping off place, and here Ward, who owned most of the cattle remarked: 'We don't want those cattle. I don't believe we've lost any, anyway.

"But we set out to follow the trail, and presently came right into the cattle themselves, without a sign of an Indian anywhere. We started to drive the animals out of the baked country, but we hadn't gone very far when 'zip—thud!' came a bullet, and one of the oxen dropped. At the first shot, Jack Smith, 'Frenchy,' Jim Williams and Girard stampeded and disappeared, but the rest of us stayed by the cattle. It wasn't five minutes, though, until every blamed one was on the ground, for the reds, if they couldn't have live stock, were bound to have beef. Of course, we all dismounted, and with the beef carcasses for barricades, we made things decidedly interesting for every red that showed his topknot.

"For several hours we kept up one of the nicest little fights you ever saw, killing several Sioux (probably because they at first sized us up as 'tenderfeet') and losing but one man, George Ward. George had been putting up a good fight against two or three reds, but suddenly Oscar and I noticed that it was quiet over his way. We looked over there and saw him lying dead, and with a big Sioux making a sneak to try and lift his hair. Oscar got Mr. Sioux, which was some satisfaction.

"Joe Mitchell singled out a Sioux with a gorgeous war bonnet, and these two were having a nice little duel, all by themselves, each taking a pop at the other whenever he showed a bit of his body. Finally a red in a white blanket, who proved later, to be a big war chief, got officious and undertook to put a stop to the duel by flanking Joe. One of the boys saw him and whistled to Joe, who rolled over just in time to dodge a bullet and get in a snap shot that caught Mr. Indian right in the stomach. He chanted his death song on the spot, and didn't bother us any more.

"Late in the afternoon we made up our minds to run for it. To remain where we were was sure death; a running fight would give us a chance for life. Oscar Ward was for leaving his brother's body behind, as taking it would imperil the man who carried it, but we voted him down, and he took the corpse up before him when he mounted. Two of the horses—Hildebrand's and Collins'—were slightly wounded, and Collins himself was shot in the kneecap.

"At a given signal, we mounted and made the start, but had gone only a few rods when he heard a call: 'For God's sake, boys don't leave me die like a rat!' It was Williams, who had fallen from his horse, his hip badly shattered, just after he and the three others stampeded, and there he had lain alone, all day, making a gallant fight against any number of redskins. We picked him up and hurried on, making a running fight for miles, without another mishap.

"Aside from several unimportant 'brushes' with the Indians, the rest of the trip was uneventful, and we reached Rapid City April 15, about the time of the Deadwood Creek excitement, shortly afterward laying out the town of Crook City."

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Prices 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Accoun of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington. March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9.80; Greensburg, $9.80; Butler, $10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Altoona, $9.80 Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.;

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-i to c-a

Melancholia on account of the loss of two children has developed an abnormal appetite in an Odessa woman 32 years of age, whose case is reported in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*. She first tried to commit suicide by drinking petroleum and a solution of carbolic acid. She then took to swallowing metallic objects, beginning with needles, nails, hairpins, buttons and steel pens, and winding up with forks and teaspoons. The doctor, who took thirty-seven pieces of hardware out of her stomach, asked her how she got them down. She answered: "Oh, it is easy with the handle first."

NEWS ABOUT DANCING.

It Leads to Physical Decay, Consumption, Immorality and Ignorance.

From the New York Sun.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's church in West Seventy-sixth street, took for the subject of his sermon last night "A Time to Dance."

"The Bible says there is a time to dance," he said; "it also says in the same chapter that there is a time to kill. Dancing and killing are associated in the Bible, and so it is in life. The dancer often kills himself. Thousands of people are in their graves to-day who danced themselves to death, and thousands are physical wrecks from the same cause."

Dr. Wilson then went on to say that friends of people who died from consumption little thought that in many cases this consumption was due to exposure after dancing in a heated ballroom and going out into the air without due care as to wearing apparel. He said that the dancer often kills his intellect, for no man who spent his time in dancing could increase his store of knowledge.

"Dancing often kills the moral nature also. In ancient times men and women did not dance together. There is not a single recorded instance of their having done so in any part of the Bible. The Bible does not refer to square dances, lancers, polkas, and schottisches. While private parlor dancing may not be an evil in itself its tendency is dangerous. Parlor dancing opens the door of temptation to thousands of boys and girls. The tendency of the private dance is toward the public hall, as he who begins with the social glass ofttimes lands in the gutter. Cicero says, 'No one dances unless he is drunk or mad.' Dancing destroys physical health. It kills time and therefore dwarfs the intellect and sets afire the unholy nature of man. The modern dance is rebuked by the noblest men who ever graced this earth."

Among those Mr. Wilson mentioned as being opposed to dancing were Beecher, Spurgeon, Tennyson, Milton, Longfellow, Whittier, Washington, Webster and Lincoln.

The Oldest Railroad in the United States.

Friday, the 12th instant, marked the seventieth anniversary of the inception of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The inception of the railroad dates from the night of February 12, 1827, when twenty-five of the leading business men of Baltimore met at the home of Mr. Philip E. Thomas to devise means whereby the trade of Baltimore with the west, which had been diverted by the building of canals in New York and Pennsylvania, could be restored to that city. To connect Baltimore by canal with the Ohio was impracticable, and the result of that conference was the determination to try a railroad, a method of transportation shortly before opened in England with success. The desired charter was obtained from the Legislature and the company organized April 23, 1827. It was the pioneer railroad of America.

—I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children.—GEO. E. WOLFF, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fernandina, Fla. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

MOSLEMS SLAIN IN CRETE

The Inhabitants of Sitia Massacred by the Christians.

KING TO LEAD GREECE'S ARMY.

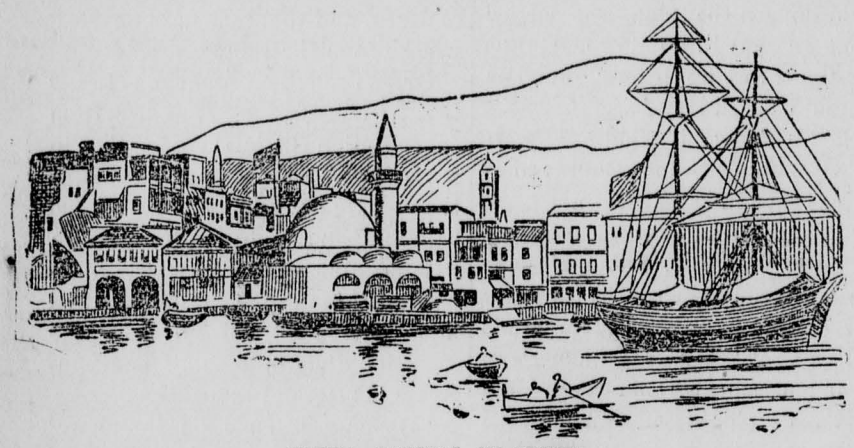
George to Take the Field at the Head of His Soldiers in Thessaly---Ruler Prefers Death in Battle to Exile---Two Thousand Turks Reported Killed in the Eastern Extremity of the Island.

CANEA, Isle of Crete (By Cable).—Rumors of a wholesale massacre of Mussulmans at Sitia have reached here, some of the reports placing the number of killed at 2000, which includes almost the entire Moslem population of the town. It is said that men, women and children were killed indiscriminately by the Christians. It is impossible at present to confirm the reports, but the rumors have created the deepest anxiety. General Bor, who is in command of the gendarmerie at Canea, has sent two Italian officers of the gendarmerie to Sitia in a gunboat to inquire into the truth or falsity of the reports.

The fort at Voucoulis, which is garrisoned by 500 Turkish troops, has been besieged for several days by a large force of well-armed insurgents. The commander of the besieging force called upon the Turkish commander to surrender, and promised safe conduct to any of the garrison who chose to accept it. The Turks refused to surrender on any terms.

Many refugees are arriving here from all parts of the island. Most of them are Mosiems, who have fled from their homes, fearing the vengeance of the Cretan Christians or their allies, the Greek soldiery. They all have stories to tell of the dangers from which they have escaped, and declare that the life of no Moslem is safe without the limits of the cities.

A large number of Mussulmans arrived at Canea on board of a Turkish transport. They affirm that the Christians have killed 100 Moslems at Serakimos, and 100 more in the villages adjacent to that place.



CANEA, CAPITAL OF CRETE.

GREEK VERSION OF THE TROUBLE.

King George's Minister for Foreign Affairs Makes a Statement.

ATHENS, Greece (By Cable).—King George is to take command in person of the northern army. He is reported to have said that he prefers to die in battle rather than to be an exiled king, as, according to the despatch, he would be if he did not take the lead in the present crisis.

The following statement, endorsed by King George, has been made by M. Skouses, Greece's Minister for Foreign Affairs: "After six months of waiting, the reforms imposed upon Turkey by the great Powers are not put into execution. The Turks oppose the organization of the gendarmerie (constabulary).

"On February 3 the Turkish troops began the massacres. The Christian quarters at Canea were burned. About 15,000 women and children are refugees in Greece. The Cretans, in despair, proclaimed their independence and union with Greece.

"The Hellenic Government sent a small army to occupy Crete in order to restore order and peace. Five Great Powers occupy the four towns of Canea, Rethymno, Candea and Sitia. All the remainder of the island is in the possession of the Christians.

"The expressions of sympathy from the great American people and the Hellenes resident in America are a precious support to us in the work for the independence of Crete, and we thank them sincerely."

England Vetoes Germany's Plan.

BERLIN, Germany, (By Cable).—Great Britain vetoed Germany's proposition to blockade the Piraeus, the port of Athens, to check Greece's warlike ardor, and there is little prospect of its being adopted. This, with other information, tends to strengthen the belief that the Great Powers are not seriously opposing Greece.

KYLE RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

Republicans in the South Dakota Legislature Support the Populist.

James H. Kyle, Populist, was re-elected, at Pierre, United States Senator from South Dakota by Republican votes.

When the ballot was taken the Republicans of the House voted almost solidly for Kyle. The Republicans of the Senate began at once to change to Kyle, and before the result of the ballot was announced enough changes had been made to give Kyle 65 votes, three more than was necessary to elect.

The main body of the Populists voted against Kyle, but a few joined the Republicans in electing him. He received six Democratic votes.

MINISTER'S FAMILY OF SIX KILLED.

Preacher and Family the Victims of Indians, and an Outbreak is Feared.

The bodies of the Rev. Thomas Spicer and wife, their daughter, Mrs. William Rouse, and her two little twin boys, and Mrs. Waldron, mother of Postmaster Waldron, of Winona, North Dakota, were found at Mr. Spicer's ranch, one mile north of Winona.

It was evidently the work of one or more Indians, as an Indian was seen there the day of the tragedy. The bodies were frightfully mutilated with axes and clubs.

The murder of the six persons undoubtedly means another outbreak by the Indians like that of 1890.

AN ARMLESS WONDER.

Here's a Farmer Who Does Everything Without Hands.

Thomas Winthrop, of Brookdale, Penn. is one of the most remarkable men in the State. Twenty years ago, when a boy, Winthrop worked in a flour mill. One day he was caught in a belt and received injuries that necessitated taking off both arms at the shoulders.

This misfortune did not discourage him, and after recovering his health he set about earning his livelihood as best he could without the use of hands or arms. Part of the time he has lived alone and from the necessity of helping himself he became wonderfully adept in performing all kinds of work, using his feet and mouth principally.

He owned a horse, of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened and unfastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with the reins around his shoulder. Being in need of a wagon, he purchased wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow stable, sawing the timber with his feet, and with the hammer in one foot and holding the nail with the other he nailed the boards on as well as most men could with their hands. He dug a well twelve feet deep on a farm. He can mow hay away by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulder. He will dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and, in fact, do almost anything that any man with two arms can do.

PARIS EXPOSITION PLANS.

World's Fair in Chicago Will Not Be Equaled in Extent.

Preparations for the exposition at Paris to commemorate the close of the present century have so far advanced as to warrant United States Consul General Morss, at the French capital, in sending to the State Depart an elaborate report upon that governmental enterprise, indicating the plans for the complete exposition.

The exposition will open on April 15, 1900, and close on November 5 of the same year. The site will comprise the public grounds on both sides of the Seine, from the Place de la Concord to a point beyond the Pont de Jena, embracing the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero Palace and park, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quay d'Orsay, the Quay de la Conference, the Cour de la Reine and a large section of the Champs Elysees.

The unique Trocadero Palace will be used again, as well as several of the exposition halls of 1889 in the Champ de Mars. The Eiffel Tower will be preserved and new and striking features added.

A new bridge, named after Alexander III., of Russia, is being built across the Seine. A number of modern hotels are in course of construction, and the handsome Opera Comique will be completed. The roads leading to the Bois will be laid out in terraces covered by flowers, and extensive use will be made of electric lights.

In extent or in architectural features, it is conceded there is little hope of eclipsing the great achievements at Chicago, the ambition of the projectors being chiefly in the direction of artistic excellence and general ensemble.

RAVAGES OF INDIA'S FAMINE.

Area Covered Larger Than Has Been Affected in a Century.

An examination of Central India shows that the famine is prevailing in an area larger than has been affected in a century, and it is likely that the mortality resulting from the scarcity of food and attendant diseases will exceed that of any previous famine within a hundred years.

The details of the disaster are horrible to contemplate. Medical attendance for the sick is often inadequate, and many lives that might otherwise be saved are thus sacrificed. The poor-houses are filled to overflowing, and there is a continual stream of applications for admission.

The emaciation of some of the sufferers almost passes belief. It does not seem possible that human beings could reach such a condition and still live. Instances are numerous where adults weigh less than fifty-six pounds, and they present the appearance of skin-covered skeletons, which, in fact, they are.

The famine belt is 1300 miles long and 400 miles wide, and among the dense population there is only a comparatively small percentage that is not affected by the great calamity.

LONDON TO BE FORTIFIED.

A Series of Defenses to Guard Against Foreign Attack.

London is to be fortified against a possible invasion by forces landing on the southern coast. The plan of fort works dates as far back as the time of the Duke of Wellington, but has been revived by Lord Wolseley and other military authorities and adapted to the changes of modern warfare.

The Military Works bill provides for the construction of a chain of fort works from the Southern Downs to the heights on the south of London, on which the Crystal Palace is a conspicuous object. The scheme includes barracks and other military works. The cost, which will be something formidable for the Treasury to face, will be met by advances from the Consolidated Fund, to be repaid by instalments extending over twenty years.

Killed in the Prize Ring.

"Ben" Coleman was killed in a prize fight at the Manhattan Athletic Club, Cincinnati, Ohio. Coleman and William Wright, both colored, put on four-ounce gloves for a ten-round contest. In the early part of the first round Rogers struck Coleman in the face and Coleman fell, his head striking heavily. He laid motionless, and after ten seconds Rogers was declared the winner. Efforts were then made to revive Coleman and it was discovered that he was dead. Spectators all say he broke his neck in the fall.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

A bill for the reorganization of the Consular Service was reported favorably to the House.

The Senate Committees made amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill, adding nearly $750,000 to the appropriation.

The Senate passed a bill for a new system of return postal card and envelope service.

The General Deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of $8,438,937, was reported to the House.

The House reversed the finding of its Election Committee, and seated the contestant in the case of Hopkins vs. Kendall from the Tenth Kentucky District.

Postmaster-General Wilson authorized the announcement that he had accepted the offer of the Presidency of the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va. He will be ready to take the place on July 1, when the resignation of the present President, General George Washington Custis Lee, takes effect.

The Senate listened to a long speech by Senator Chandler in favor of bimetallism.

Domestic.

The family of Jacob Ciciez, of Cleveland Ohio, was almost completely wiped out of existence by fire. Eight persons were burned. Jacob and Mary Ciciez, husband and wife, were fatally burned, and their four children, who are all under six years old, received injuries. Albert Jerno and Joseph Jerga, boarders, were also badly burned.

The Southern Pacific Railroad will pay $150,000 to the State of Kentucky for its charter.

Ferdinand May was arrested in New York City charged with defrauding a bank in Strassburg, Germany, of over $200,000, by falsely representing that he had sold and consigned to this country a large amount of whalebone, on which the bank cashed bills of exchange. He was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $100,000 bail.

R. G. Dun & Co., of New York City, in their last weekly trade statement, gave a decidedly encouraging review of business conditions.

At Prairie Du Chien, Wis., ex-County Judge and ex-Mayor C. E. Fuller committed suicide by shooting himself. The suicide was due probably to mental aberration.

Deer in the Green Mountains of Vermont, were never more plentiful or in better condition since their importation into the State ten years ago than during the present winter. The falls of snow have been comparatively light, and in consequence the deer have been wandering through the forests as during other seasons of the year.

The recent increase in incendiary fires in New York City has aroused the fire officials into making a protest concerning the blanket policies which are issued by fire insurance companies without any preliminary survey of the property to be insured.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate at Albany, N. Y., calling for an investigation of the conduct of department stores.

The substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power for the Brooklyn Bridge cars will, it is stated, save $10,000 a year.

Captain Romeyn, of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort McPherson, felled Lieutenant O'Brien to the ground with a blow on the jaw. This took place in the course of dress parade.

At New Bloomfield, Penn., Dr. T. L. Johnston, who a few weeks ago was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Dr. George S. Henry at Duncannon, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

An unknown Italian woman was murdered at Norwalk, Conn., and after the assassin had inflicted sixteen terrible wounds he placed the body on a railroad track, but it was discovered, and the police are searching for the murderer.

At New Brunswick, N. J., Elwood Thompson, twenty-nine years of age, shot and instantly killed himself in his home on Baldwin street. He leaves a wife and five children. His suicide is attributed to worry over the disgrace brought upon him by his mother, who recently was convicted of keeping a disorderly house.

The accounts of retiring State Treasurer Joseph Bartly and State Auditor Eugene Moore, of Nebraska, show a shortage of more than half a million dollars.

Three burglars held up John Welsh and his wife in their road house near Menlo Park, N. J.

Catherine Selio, of Aldene, N. Y., sacrificed her life in saving the lives of her brothers and sisters when a lamp exploded.

At Iron River, Mich., the residence of Thomas Brosnowsky was burned and two children perished in the fire.

General John C. Robinson, a veteran of the Civil War, died in his home in Elmira, N. Y.

Postmaster Reuben Weeks, of Intervale, N. H., has been removed for improperly delivering letters.

Erving F. Chapin, receiving teller of the Fourth National Bank of Boston, Mass., has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of several thousand dollars. President Kimball, of the bank, confirms the report, and says Chapin's bonds exceed the amount of the shortage.

The New York Senate unanimously passed a bill providing that persons convicted of placing obstructions on railroad tracks shall be punished as for murder in the first degree.

Three men attempted to rob Henry Rylands and his brother, Thomas H., of a satchel containing $2000 at Bridgeport, Conn. One of the highwaymen was fatally shot.

The suit to prevent the issue of gold bonds by the city of Lincoln, Neb., was declared in favor of W. J. Bryan and others, who instituted the proceedings.

The four new Republican Senators of the Kentucky Legislature have been sworn in before Magistrates, lest the Democrats should try to keep them out of their seats at the special session.

United States Marshals forced the door of A. Ellinger & Co.'s cloak factory in Chicago and took possession under an attachment. The factory had been closed under two chattel mortgages and a custodian was in charge.

At Blackfoot, Idaho, on application of the principal owners of the banking house of C. Bunting & Co., it was placed in the hands of a receiver. There have been heavy withdrawals of late.

At Cheyenne, in the Wyoming Legislature the Republicans, by a full party vote, defeated an unqualified free silver resolution introduced by Democrats, and substituted a resolution instructing the Wyoming delegation in Congress to vote and work for measures which might secure free coinage of gold and silver by international agreement.

John H. Hoffer, former cashier of the First National Bank, of Lebanon, Penn., who was charged with embezzling $100,000 of the bank's funds, was arraigned in the United States District Court, Philadelphia. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, and ordered to pay a fine of $1000.

M'KINLEY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Sketch of the Career of Editor John Addison Porter.

John Addison Porter, who has been appointed McKinley's Private Secretary, has been the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Pos for nearly ten years, and is not new to politics. Forty-one years of age, he is in the very prime of manhood. He is a native of Connecticut, and his father was the noted Professor John Addison Porter, who was the

JOHN ADDISON PORTER.

first dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. His mother was Miss Josephine Earl Sheffield, the daughter of the founder of that celebrated school. He was graduated at Yale in the class of '78. From his start in life he has devoted himself to journalism. In 1883 he was married to Miss Amy E. Betts, the daughter of Judge Betts, of New York. After his marriage he removed to Washington and established a book publishing business. Later he went to Hartford and became interested in the Post, with which he has been since connected. Mr. Porter is a nephew of William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN.

Career of the Late Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

The late William Pope St. John, Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, and until last July President of the Mercantile National Bank in New York, had been ill with kidney and stomach troubles since the close of the campaign. He was a bachelor, and leaves, besides his widowed mother, who kept house for him, three brothers and three sisters.

Mr. St. John was born in Mobile on February 19, 1849, his father being Newton St. John, senior member of the Mobile banking

WILLIAM POPE ST. JOHN.

house of St. John, Powers & Co. The son studied in England and Germany, and, returning to this country, went to school in Boston. At twenty he entered the office of a Wall street firm and afterward he was credit clerk for Havemeyers & Elder, the sugar refiners.

In 1881 he was made cashier of the Mercantile National Bank, and in 1884 President. He was considered one of the best judges of commercial credits in New York. Last year he entered politics as a Free Silver man, and resigned the Presidency of the Mercantile National Bank, but kept his place as a director.

After the Democratic, People's party, and Silver conventions Mr. St. John returned to New York as Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He raised about all the money the committee got, and it was his idea to have Bryan officially notified of his nomination in Madison Square Garden. He also hired and fitted up the National headquarters in the Hotel Bartholdi, New York.

After election Mr. St. John bought a seat on the New York Produce Exchange and engaged in the business of a produce broker. His health had been bad, and he went South on December 30, hoping to improve it in the home of his boyhood. Early in January he was brought back to New York to die. He was conscious until the last.

DUESTROW IS HANGED.

The Millionaire Double Murderer Pays the Death Penalty.

On a scaffold in the Franklin County Jail yard, in Union, Mo., surrounded by about one hundred persons, Arthur Duestrow, of St. Louis, the millionaire murderer, was hanged for the murder of his wife and little son three years ago.

From the beginning Duestrow tried to make people believe he was insane, and his attorneys, former Governor Charles P. Johnson and Charles T. Noland, did everything in their power to carry out that idea. A legal inquiry made as to Duestrow's mental responsibility resulted in his being declared perfectly sane by a jury, before which many experts were examined.

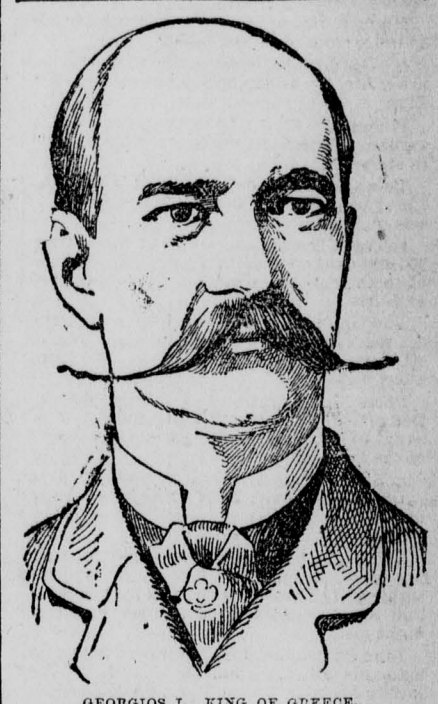
Duestrow, by the terms of his father's will, drew $6666.66 a year for life. The estate was valued at $2,000,000.

Arthur Duestrow shot and killed his wife and only child, a boy aged eighteen months, on February 13, 1894. For some time the millionaire medical student had neglected his young wife and was spending much time and money upon a disreputable woman.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

The Man Whom the Cretans Want as Their Ruler.

King George of Greece, whom the Turk-scourged Cretans want for their king, is the second son of the King of Denmark and a brother of the Czarina and of the Princess of Wales. Although not very popular among the Greeks, who would prefer his son as their ruler, the Cretans would be well satisfied if they could attach themselves to the kingdom of the Hellenes. King George in



GEORGIOS I., KING OF GREECE.

his youth (he is fifty-two years old) served as an officer in the Danish Navy. In 1863, after the abdication of King Otho, the majority of the Greeks tendered the throne to Prince Alfred of England. The English Government refused to accept the nomination and it was offered to Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg. He declined it. Prince Christian of Denmark accepted the office, and when he entered on his reign he took the kingship of Greece under the name of Georgios I. Notwithstanding his unpopularity among the people of Greece, he is an amiable man personally and is much admired among his relations for his equanimity of temper and his charm of person. His son, who is sterner and more exacting, is far more popular and his accession to the throne has been often discussed during recent years.

GREEKS IN CRETE.

Detachments From Warships of the Powers Also Landed.

Advices from the Island of Crete announce that the Greek "Corps of Occupation," consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers and numbering 1500 men, which embarked at Piraeus, have landed at Platanias, fourteen kilometres west of Canea. The warships of the Powers, these advices also state, had previously landed strong detachments at Retimo, Heraklion and Canea. Colonel Vassos issued a proclamation to the Cretans and has demanded that the Turks surrender.

One hundred men each from the Russian, French, British and Italian fleets at Canea, and fifty Austrians, were landed, under command of an Italian officer, and have occupied the city, the Turkish officials having given their assent to the step. The flags of the nations represented by the occupying force have been hoisted upon the ramparts of the fortress.

The commanders of the British and other foreign warship informed Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo flotilla, that they have received orders to prevent the occupation of the Island of Crete by Greece, and, if necessary, to use force to carry out these instructions.

GENERAL PLEASONTON DEAD.

Old Age Takes Off the Famous Cavalry Leader After a Life of Good Deeds.

General Alfred Pleasonton, one of the most distinguished cavalry officers on the Union side during the late Civil War, died the other morning in Washington.

His death resulted from old age. He had no relatives nearer than nieces and nephews. For the past six years he has lived the life of a recluse, surrounded by books and enjoying the society of a few friends of his army days. He received a comfortable pension, which enabled him to pass his declining years in comfort. He freely gave to less fortunate and more needy army comrades.

General Pleasonton was born on June 7, 1824, was graduated from West Point in 1844, and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars with distinction. In 1866 he was placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of Colonel.

SIBERIA RICH IN GOLD.

A Prediction That It Will Be a Great Producer.

Dr. De Karmet, the eminent Russian lecturer, declares that with the opening of the Transsiberian railroad there will speedily follow direct and rapid steam communication between Vladivostock and Vancouver. This would place British Columbia in an all-around-the-world route that could be traversed in forty days.

Dr. De Karmet expects the Canadian Pacific Railroad to join in the work of developing this great route by land and by sea. He predicts that with the opening of the railway there will come such vast gold developments in Siberia as will make that country one of the greatest gold producers in the world. Even now, with but primitive appliances and methods, it produces in the neighborhood of $29,000,000 in gold yearly.

Census of Christian Endeavorers.

An official enrolment of the Christian Endeavor Societies shows the whole number of members to be 2,836,746. There are now over 47,000 societies; 231,000 of the young people connected with these organizations united with the different churches during the last year. Since 1897 they have received a grand total of 1,048,235 members.

A Woman Elected Chaplain.

Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell, of Idaho Falls, President of the Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been elected Chaplain of the Idaho State Legislature, an unusual honor for a woman. She was largely instrumental in securing woman suffrage for Idaho.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Cincinnati has a Woman's Label League.

There are 2000 K. of L. in Washington, D. C.

Burlington (Iowa) ice cutters get $1.50 a day.

Shoe pattern makers will form a National union.

Duluth, Minn., will hold an eight-hour mass meeting.

Fall River (Mass.) loom fixers won a strike for $12 a week.

London railway workers demand a week's vacation annually with pay.

Much suffering prevails in Nicaragua due to the system of selling labor.

It is said that a great many American flags are made by sweatshop labor in New York City.

Paterson's 8000 ribbon weavers will organize. Wages have been cut fifty per cent. in six years.

There are 550 men employed at the Bath (Me.) Iron Works and five contracts for vessels on hand.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are 8,000,000 workers and there are only 2,000,000 of them who are members of trades union societies.

The United Silk Weavers' Union of America, recently organized at Paterson, N. J., has 4000 members, and anticipates 11,000 within a few weeks.

Plans for organizing the cracker bakers in Detroit, Mich., have been abandoned on account of the determined anti-union attitude of the cracker trust.

At San Francisco the Stonecutters' Union rules require eight hours for five days and four hours on Saturday, at the rates of fifty cents an hour or $4 a day.

The Czar of Russia has reduced the working day throughout his dominions from eighteen and nineteen heurs to eleven and a half for day workers and nine hours for night men.

John Burns, the English labor leader, has made his will, by which he leaves his best love to his wife, a sound constitution to his son, his books to his parish, and his debts to his country.

The shoe trade in Lynn, Mass., is showing signs of activity, and many operatives who have been lying idle for a long time are being taken back. The shoes made in Lynn are sold all over the United States, and this sign of reviving industry is a most cheering one.

For the first time in its existence the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will take a referendum vote of its member. Each of the 23,000 members is now called upon to express his opinion on the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Thirty great labor strikes took place in Germany during the year 1896, not one of which was successful. More than 100,000 employes were involved in these various movements, and in every instance they finally returned to work without having accomplished their purpose.

President Duncan, of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, has been elected President of the Federation five times, and for seven terms was Secretary of the organization. He is a granite cutter, and is Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union. He is also Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

CYCLING NOTES.

Canada sends bicycles to Australia.

Military cycles have the cycling eye in Europe just now.

It is estimated that there are at least 2,000,000 wheels in use in this country.

A cycle factory has been established at Copenhagen, Denmark, with an output of over 2000 wheels per annum.

It is said that the New York Cycle Show represented on the part of the trade an aggregate expenditure of $1,000,000.

The passing of the cyclomania began at Portland, Me., with the exchange by a young woman of her bicycle for a sewing machine.

If any pessimist has been apprehensive that 1897 is going to be a bad year for the bicycle there is no outward sign to justify his fears.

The '97 wheel has no end of new trinkets and "improvements" and the '97 wheelmen will glare with conscious scorn at the thrifty riders of '96 wheel throughout the year.

A current definition of a bicycle pump: "An instrument used to hypodermically inject oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other competent gases and to correct a debilitated, flabby, and inchoate punctured rim of air."

No one can question the popular success of the late bicycle exhibition in New York City. It is estimated by the management of the Grand Central Palace that at least 15,000 people daily visited the show and on some days the crowd numbered 20,000.

A cycling dress-adjuster has been invented by a woman, which consists of a thin sheet of aluminum, with an attachment which has free play to slide up and down a slot, thus accommodating, by means of a disk behind the slot, the perpendicular motion of pedalling. It is claimed that the user avoids getting her dress displaced by the wind or by rapid pedalling.

An inspection of the many '97 wheels shows the difference between the various makes is in slight details of construction rather than in general lines. The chain has reached a degree of perfection which admits of no improvement. The monstrosities in chains which were to be seen at the show in New York City have with a few exceptions been tried in England and have not been found a success.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Major McKinley was fifty-four years old January 29.

Bismarck declares that life no longer interests him.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is fully convinced that good times are coming soon.

The late Robert H. Lamborn bequeathed $200,000 to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

During John P. Altgeld's term of office as Governor of Illinois he pardoned 207 convicts and commuted the sentences of 121 others.

Rudyard Kipling has been honored by the English town of Bermondsey. It has a street named Kipling and a place named Rudyard.

It was said at Washington that Secretary Carlisle probably would remain in the Capital and practice law after his retirement from office.

General "Joe" Shelby died at his country home eight miles from Adrian, Mo., a few days ago. General Shelby was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1831.

Miss Kate Fay Ewing, who founded the first children's home in the United States, is in a hospital in Toledo, Ohio, suffering from an incurable disease.

Professor Warren Holden, of Girard College, Pennsylvania, after forty-five years of service as Professor of Mathematics, has been retired with a yearly salary of $2500.

PRESENTED BY ALL TEXAS.

A Silver Service From the Lone Star State to the Battleship of Her Name.

Ten thousand people witnessed the presentation of the silver service to the United States battleship Texas on the plaza in front of the Beach Hotel at Galveston, Texas. Captain Glass, accompanied by his officers, arrived at the wharf shortly after 1.30 o'clock p. m. They were followed by the bluejackets and marines of the Texas, and all were received and escorted by the local military to the Tremont Hotel, where they were met by Governor Culberson and staff.

After the band had played "My County, 'Tis of Thee," "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," Governor Culberson was introduced, and in a brief and eloquent speech he expressed the sincere appreciation of the people at the high compliment which had been paid the State by the Secretary of the Navy, and as a slight token of that feeling commissioned him to present a silver service through Captain Glass to the battleship named after the State of Texas.

When the Governor finished, presentations were made, embracing a Lone Star flag, portraits of Austin and Houston, a collection of Texas histories and works by Texas authors, and a small service of silver by various chapters of the Daughters of the Republic. Captain Glass responded in a happy vein. Captain Glass was enthusiastically applauded. At the conclusion of his remarks a guard of blue-jackets was formed around the silver service, which consists of fourteen pieces of sterling silver, weighing 1200 ounces and costing $5000.

GARY IN THE NEW CABINET.

The Maryland Man Announces That He Has Been Selected.

James A. Gary, of Baltimore, Md., has been selected for the position of Postmaster-General in Major McKinley's Cabinet and has accepted. He authorized this announcement: "Mr. McKinley has tendered to me a portfolio in his Cabinet. While it was not definitely settled which one, I am assured it will be one which I can accept."

James Albert Gary is a widely known manufacturer of Baltimore, Md., and has been prominent in Republican politics since 1870, when he was nominated for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District. In 1879 the Republicans nominated him for Governor. He has been a Maryland delegate to every National Convention of his party since 1872, and from 1880 to 1896 represented his State upon the Republican National Committee. Mr. Gary was born in Uncasville, Conn., in 1833, of English descent. He was taken to Baltimore as a boy, and was educated at Rock Hill Institute, Ellicott City, Md. In 1860 he was admitted to partnership in the firm of James S. Gary & Son, manufacturers of cotton duck, twills, etc., and since the death of his father, in 1870, has been the head of the firm. In business Mr. Gary has been highly successful. He owns valuable cotton duck mills in Howard and Baltimore Counties, Md. He is also largely interested in financial and other business corporations in Baltimore.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS ADJOURNS.

Its Three Days' Meeting Proved a Success From Every Standpoint.

The National Congress of Mothers, after a three days' meeting at Washington, has adjourned. The attendance was far in excess of expectation. Those participating as delegates and spectators believe that the Congress is the beginning of a great movement for the education of women in respect to rearing their families.

The first Congress of Mothers has not only had the support and encouragement of those high in official circles, but of scientists, educators and progressive thinkers throughout the country. Many letters and telegrams of sympathetic feeling have been received.

At the closing session Dr. Mary Walker tried to talk about dress reform. An animated discussion ensued, and an officer started to eject Miss. Walker, but was prevented.

Resolutions were adopted for a continuance of a headquarters in Washington from which articles relative to the progress of the work will be sent to newspapers. A Congress of Mothers will be held annually in Washington.

SPAIN WINS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Crushing Defeat of the Insurgents Reported.

A dispatch from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the Spaniards have won a brilliant victory over the insurgents, and inflicted a crushing blow on the rebellion.

The troops attacked the rebel stronghold at Silang, which was desperately defended by a large force of insurgents. The fighting was without material advantage to either side until the troops were ordered to storm the rebel position.

The command was obeyed with alacrity. The rebels made a brief stand against the outrush of the troops, and then those who were able to do so fled precipitately in the direction of Ymus, which is now the last rallying point of the insurgents. The loss of the troops is not stated, but the number of rebels killed is placed at 500.

STEEL RAILS FOR EXPORT.

The Carnegie Company Gets an Order for 100,000 Tons From England.

Millard Hunsicker, representative of the Carnegie Company, London, has forwarded to his company in Pittsburg, Penn., orders for steel rails for export to England amounting to 100,000 tons. One of the orders is for 25,000 tons for the London and Northwestern Railroad, and a similar order is booked for the London and Southwestern Railroad.

The other orders are smaller and are for different roads. It is understood that some of them are merely first orders and largely of the trial class. It is also reported that the company has just secured an order for about 11,000 tons of steel rails from the Government of Japan.

Greece Defiant.

A British gunboat turned back a Greek transport carrying reinforcements to Crete. The act caused great indignation in Athens. The Greek Government persists in its defiance of the Powers. Berlin newspapers denounce Great Britain for its refusal to blockade the Piraeus. The rumor of a massacre of 2000 Moslems at Sitia is confirmed. Lord Salisbury has sent a note to the Powers favoring the granting of autonomy to Crete. The Greek Government called out army reserves and the National League threatened to foment revolution in the Balkan States if Crete should be taken away from Greece.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.42 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,743
Condensed milk, cans			166
Cream, cans			427
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	21
Firsts	19	@	20
Thirds to seconds	14	@	18
State—Thirds to first	13	@	14
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16
Imitation Creamery	11	@	16
Factory, fresh, extras	13½	@	14
Common to good	—	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12
Good to prime	11¼	@	12
Common to fair	9	@	11
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9½
Full skims	3	@	3½
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	18½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	19
Western—Prime to choice	17½	@	18
Southern—Good to prime	17¼	@	17¾
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	95	@	97½
Pea, choice	—	@	90
Red kidney, choice	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice	1 25	@	1 30
Yellow eye	1 10	@	1 12½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	62½	@	65
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Northern, fancy	—	@	1 50
Greening, N. Y., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Baldwin, State, prime	1 00	@	1 37
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	3 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	13
1896, good to prime	11	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	13
Good to prime	11	@	12
Old odds	3	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, local, ₱ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13½
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	13
State and Penn	8	@	9
Western, dry picked	6½	@	8½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 00	@	1 12
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Houlton Rose	—	@	1 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Red, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks	12	@	90
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	60
Turnips, Can. Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	70
Jersey & L. I., Russia	50	@	75
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	10	@	15
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 50
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	—	@	1 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	85	@	90
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	37½	@	40
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 90	@	5 15
Spring Patents	4 30	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	90⅞
May	—	@	80⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	28½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	23
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—State	39	@	41
Barley—Feeding	27½	@	27¾
Lard—City steam	3 70c	@	3.75c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	18	@	50
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	4½	@	5½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 80	@	5 55
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 70	@	4 30
Country Dressed	3¾	@	6¼

A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

Two Men Hanged for Murder, in a St. Louis Suburb.

Two men met death on the gallows in the jail yard at Clayton, a suburb of St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday. The first to pay the death penalty was Peter Schmidt, a pale-faced, eighteen-year-old lad, and the other was Samuel Foster, colored, aged about thirty years.

On the evening of January 23, 1896, Bertram A. Atwater, an artist, whose home was in Chicago, was waylaid and murdered in Webster Grove, St. Louis County, Mo. Peter Schmidt conspired with his cousin, John Schmidt, and Samuel Foster to rob Atwater. Peter piloted Atwater into the ambuscade, where he was assaulted. Atwater shot and wounded John Schmidt, but was shot dead by Peter Schmidt. All three were convicted and sentenced to death. John Schmidt will be hanged on March 10.

REQUEST FOR A WARSHIP REFUSED.

The Government Has no Vessel Suitable for Carrying Grain to India.

Secretary Herbert has received a request from the San Francisco Board of Trade to detail a war vessel to carry grain to the starving people of India. He has written Senator Perkins that it will be impossible to grant the request, as the war vessels, from their construction and the great amount of space occupied by their machinery, guns, stores, etc., are not fitted to carry a cargo. The United States has nothing in the way of transports or freight vessels suitable for the purpose. The Secretary suggests that the best way will be for Congress to authorize the employment or charter of a vessel with sufficient cargo space for the voyage, and expresses his desire to facilitate the matter in any way in his power.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 28.

Lesson Text: "The Disciples Dispersed," Acts viii., 1-17—Golden Text: Acts viii., 4—Commentary.

1. Satan was very angry and stirred up the religious Pharisees, who thought that Jesus Christ was a blasphemer and an imposter and therefore justly put to death, to do all they could to stamp out this sect of apostles from Judaism, but this was overruled by God to scatter the truth of His great redemption. The command had been given, "Go ye into all the world," and the assurance also that they should be His witnesses unto the ends of the earth (Mark xvi., 15, Acts i., 8); but, being slow to obey, they had to be scattered by persecution. We would think that the apostles would be the first to go forth, but the record is that all were scattered except the apostles.

2. With great sorrow they laid away the poor broken body of Stephen till the resurrection. While they knew that he was certainly with the Lord in glory, they would greatly miss him, and for the body, and for the bereaved friends and relatives, the work of the great enemy, death, is always sorrowful work. Even Jesus wept at the grave of Lazarus, though He knew that He would in a few moments give him back to his sisters.

3. Saul seems to have been the leader in the persecution of the Christians. His own testimony in after years was "Beyond measure I persecuted the church of God and wasted it," "A blasphemer and a persecutor and injurious" (Gal. i., 13; I Tim. i., 13). See also his more full testimony in Acts xxvi., 9-11.

4. Those who were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. Men, women and children could tell of Him who was crucified, who rose from the dead, who appeared to hundreds of His followers and afterward visibly ascended to heaven, and who was surely coming back from heaven in due time to restore all things of which the prophets had spoken (Acts i., 3, 11; iii., 20, 21), and that all who would receive Him now by faith would have in Him the forgiveness of all their sins (Luke xxiv., 47; Acts xiii., 38, 39), and come with Him in glory (I Thess. iv., 14).

5. This is Philip of the committee of seven of chapter vi., 5, not Philip of John xiv., 8, of the apostles. Stephen, the leader of the seven, being promoted, Philip, the next named in order, seems called to special service by the Holy Spirit. He preached Christ in His humiliation and exaltation, in His life and death and resurrection, His ascension, intercession and return, and that through Him all who accept Him have redemption in Him, even the forgiveness of sins.

6. The word which Philip spake was followed by miracles which God did by him, God thus working with him by the Holy Spirit (Mark xvi., 20). Philip sought only honor and glory of God through Christ, and the power of the Lord was manifested in the people giving heed with one accord to what was spoken.

7, 8. There was great joy in that city as they saw the lame and the palsied healed and evil spirits cast out, and receiving Christ as Israel's Messiah, and their own personal Saviour had the assurance of eternal life as a present possession. It is the will of God that His people be full of joy (John xv., 11; xvi., 24; xvii., 13). But there is no way to be full of joy except by believing (Rom. xv., 13).

9. One who had beforetime deceived the people by wonderful works which he wrought in the power of the evil one—for the devil has in the past wrought miracles and will again before the Lord comes in His glory (Ex. vii., 11, 12; Rev. xiii., 11-15)—is now introduced to us as being among the believers. He had exalted himself before the people as being some great one, but he saw in Philip the work of a greater than he had ever heard of.

10, 11. Before Philip came all gave heed to Simon, looking upon him as the great power of God. He was a sample, like many others who have been and are now, and especially of one who is to come (Rev. xiii., 3, 4), of a satan filled man glorifying himself and doing his will that he himself may prosper. See Dan. xi., 36. How shall we know whether we are to give heed to or beware of one who doeth wondrous works?

12. The words and works of God through Philip, the name of Jesus Christ and the things concerning the kingdom of God took such hold of the people in the power of the Spirit that many believed in the Lord, both men and women, and publicly confessed their faith by baptism. Philip did not seek, like Simon, to draw people to himself; but, hiding himself, he exalted Christ that people might be drawn to Him. If Christ is magnified, He will to this day draw people unto Him.

13. It must have been a wonder to all people when the great sorcerer himself believed and was baptized. He continued with Philip, wondering at the signs and great miracles (margin) which he saw. Whatever of sleight of hand or of the real power of the devil there had been in the sorceries with which he had bewitched the people—and doubtless there is much of each in the spiritisms of to-day—here were works such as Simon had never seen, much less done. Here was indeed the power of God.

14. The apostles continued at Jerusalem. They heard that the word was being preached and received in Samaria and sent Peter and John to see. These men who had been appointed to serve tables were being mightily used of God. One had been honored to be the first martyr in the early church, and one was being honored to win many souls in Samaria, while from Jerusalem nothing special is heard about this time, though doubtless many were still being added to the Lord (chapter v., 14). Let us be willing to serve the Lord in any capacity, and He will lead us into all He has for us (II Sam. xv., 15).

15, 16. When any one truly receives Christ, such a one is truly saved (John i., 12; iii., 16, 36; v., 24; vii., 37, 47, etc.). Baptism is the public confession that Christ has been accepted, although neither baptism nor the Lord's supper nor joining the church adds a whit to our safety, but are acts of obedience, bringing increased fellowship with God to the obedient believer. Every truly penitent and believing soul receives the Holy Spirit upon believing.

17. "Then had they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." They were saved before, but are now specially qualified for service. Simon, not understanding, offers money that he may receive the power which he saw in Peter and John. Peter severely rebukes him, but in verse 24 Simon seems sorry for his misunderstanding and asks to be prayed for. Peter and John bear witness to Christ and return to Jerusalem, preaching as they go. If we are fully yielded and ready for any service, we shall be filled.—Lesson Helper.

Child Workers in New York.

There are 100,000 child workers in New York City, of whom 8000 make envelopes at three cents per 1000. Many more make paper collars and a twelve-year-old child is set to count and put into boxes as many as 20,000 a day.

Guarding the Tongue.

If each of us, as we pass through life,
Would bridle and curb the tongue,
And speak of only the pleasant things
To be said of every one,
What a wonderful difference there would be
Between this world of ours
And the paradise it might become
With all pathways strewn with flowers!

How surely a little reflection
Will show us as plain as the day
The mistakes we made when we hastily
Allowed our tongues full sway.
When the day is done and we think it o'er—
Ah, me! that it should be true—
There are few of us who can honestly say
There is nothing we would undo.

Too often the faults we clearly see
In others are faults of our own—
And those who dwell in houses of glass
Should be wary in casting a stone.
So, have charity, much charity,
The loveliest virtue of all,
And look well to the member unruly,
For it's prone to slip and fall.

—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

HUMOROUS.

"Now, isn't that a lovely bonnet?" "A perfect symphony!" "And I bought it for a mere song."

It is not putting things in the right place that bothers a man so much as finding the right place after he has put things in it.

"My dear," Mrs. Chatt's husband finally dared to remark, "there seems to be but one end to your conversation and that is the beginning."

"That man has such a power over Vaulter, the banker, that he can make him hot or cold, happy or morose, at will." "What is he—a hypnotist?" "No—a janitor."

Cousin May—Goodness! You have cut off some of your curls! What will mamma say? Freddy—I don't know what she'll say, but she'll have to get the rest of them cut off.

Reader—Children sometimes make very amusing remarks. Paragraphic Serf—Yes, indeed. I derive a large part of my income from concocting smart things that they have said.

Poots (meditatively)—After all, there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught. Grimshaw—Yes, and very much better. The biggest ones always get away, you know.

Father—What was the racket just now? Mother—One of the children fell down stairs. Father—Well, tell them that if they can't fall down stairs quietly, I won't let them fall down at all.

She—What were the happiest moments of your youth? He—When I'd hear father calling my brother Jack to get up in the morning, and knew that he'd make Jack get up before he got after me.

"Say," said the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers, "I struck something pretty hot on one of the down town bill boards." "What was it?" asked the gentleman with the bald wig. "A match."

"Our new neighbors are very polite," said Mrs. Perkasie to her husband. "Are they?" "Yes; I sent to borrow their stepladder, and they told me they hadn't one, but if I'd wait awhile they'd send and buy one."

Reginald—How stupid Miss Jennings is! I took her in to dinner the other night, and she never said a word. Jack—You were in luck, old fellow. She wasn't nearly as stupid as she would have been if she had talked.

"What are you doing here?" said the woman to the tramp who had got over the wall just in time to escape the bulldog. "Madam," he said with dignity, "I did intend to request something to eat, but all I ask now is that in the interests of humanity you will feed that dog."

"Good gracious!" he cried, "was that a rooster I heard crowing then?" "Yes," she said, "but don't hurry away. The people around here won't be up for an hour yet." Next day he learned that her father had an educated rooster that crowed every night at half-past ten, and, of course, the match is off.

A judge's little daughter who had attended her father's court for the first time was very much interested in the proceedings. After her return home she told her mother, "papa made a speech, and several other men made speeches to twelve men who sat all together and then these twelve men were put in a dark chamber to be developed."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Elsie Goodman is spending some time with friends in Huntingdon.

David Miller and wife, of Mapleton, were Sunday visitors to this place.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sabbath morning by Rev. Treverton.

George Farmer, wife and son visited friends in Union township last Monday.

A number of our people are suffering with grip. L. A. Himes is the latest victim.

Moving time is approaching. A goodly number of our citizens are going to make a change for the better(?).

The sand works east of town have shut down for want of orders. This is a bad thing for many of our people and we hope it won't be for a long time.

Mr. McLaughlin, who has been farming for his father-in-law, Abram Speck, for the last two years, expects to go back to Ohio, from whence he came, and take charge of his own farm.

A sledding party started out last Tuesday evening and didn't stop till they reached Germany valley. They say they had an enjoyable time, and no doubt they had for they got back just in time for breakfast next morning.

The following is the result of the last election in Brady township: School directors, W. M. Hawn, S. B. Metz; supervisors, Benjamin Goodman, Miles Grove; registering assessor, S. A. Hughes; auditor, Harry Carothers; judge of election, T. J. Swiler; inspectors, J. W. Tate, Andrew Bouser.

Who says the Mill Creek schools are not Patriotic. Last Monday afternoon a few members of the P. O. S. of A. and some of the citizens assembled at the school house for the purpose of putting up a flag. A program had been prepared by the schools, and after listening to the exercises and the pleasing address by Rev. Treverton, of Mapleton, they proceeded to hoist the stars and stripes. Notwithstanding the bad weather a number of people had assembled on the school ground to witness the event. All seemed well pleased, and especially the pupils. May it have an influence for good upon the boys that shall last all through their lives. It is a beautiful flag and it properly cared for in time of storm will float over the old Laurel Hill academy for many years.

CALVIN.

Rain, rain and mud, mud.

E. M. Wright made a business trip to the county capital last week.

Rev. Metler is holding a series of meetings in Harmony chapel.

Mrs. Grant Sleep was the guest of E. M. Wright and sister on Saturday.

Miss Minnie Hooper, of Huntingdon, visited her friends in this place last week.

Samuel F. Steel moved to the C. W. Smith farm on Tuesday, which he recently purchased.

Miss Jennie D. Wright visited at the home of D. Mausbarger in Cass township, over Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bumgardner and sons have moved to the Sleeman property vacated by S. F. Steel.

Adam Pheasant has secured employment in Blair county and will move his family thither about the middle of next month.

Mrs. Geo. W. Pheasant is sick with quinsy; also, Mrs. Philip Gosnell, with head trouble. Mrs. Lou P. Bowman is convalescing.

N. Q. Wright, who has been confined to his room for the past three months with rheumatism, has so far recovered as to be able to be out on Sunday.

Harper W. Wright is the most fortunate young man in this town, he having housed his second new sleigh this winter. Ira Pheasant has also purchased a new sleigh.

Rev. R. H. Stine will preach his last sermon for this conference year in the M. E. church next Sunday at 10.30. He hopes to have a large congegation. Sunday school at 9.30 and Epworth League at 7 P. M.

Beatty Bros. are setting up their saw mill and will soon be in shape to saw lumber. Stever & Wilson have their saw mill on C. M. Glasgow's land and are busy sawing lumber. Shaffer & Bowman will start their saw mill the first of March.

LOCUST GROVE.

Geo. Sleeman, of Saltillo, was a business caller in our vicinity last week.

J. P. Curfman is one added to our sick list. Mrs. W. S. Corbin and daughter are also suffering from severe colds and neuralgia.

A number of our young folks attended the taffy party at O. M. Wright's, in Union township, Thursday night and report a pleasant time.

Thos. Divans and J. Mowers, the latter of Mowers Carriage Co., Mowersville, Cumberland county, spent Sunday with A. S. Greenland.

Miss Minnie Hooper, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton, were guests of Miss Sylva Stever the latter part of last week.

Rumor says we will lose one of our neighbors soon. Adam Pheasant, who now occupies the Posten farm, will move to the Cove, where he has secured employment.

The spelling bee given by Mr. Taylor at Cherry Grove Wednesday night was a success. It was well attended, good order prevailed and every one seemed to enjoy themselves to the greatest extent.

News reached here last week from Fulton county that Scott Bumgarner, of Colfax, and Mrs. Frances Correll, of Needmore, Pa., were married on Sunday, February 14th. The bride is a well-thought-of, respected lady in her community, and we extend congratulations.

Thos. B. Mierley passed quietly away Saturday night, Feb. 13, at 9 o'clock, after an elapse of several months' suffering from that dread disease, consumption. During his illness, all that kind friends could do was done, anything to ease his pain was sought for, but that could not save him from death, and the last summons was looked for even before it came. He was a good neighbor, kind parent, and although he will be missed, the friends should be comforted to know that their loss is his gain. He was conscious until the last and bade each in their turn good-by. Deceased was aged 45 years, 3 months and 23 days. Two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Swope, of Union township, and Mrs. William Thompson, of Shepherdstown, W. Va.; one brother, B. Frank, of Cassville, and one son, Geo. W., survive, to all of whom we extend our sympathy.

"Weep not that his toils are over,
Weep not that his race is run;
God grant we may rest as calmly
When our work, like his, is done."

"A precious one from them is gone,
A voice they loved is stilled,
A place is vacant in their home
Which never can be filled."

"God in his wisdon has recalled
The boon his love had given,
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in Heaven."

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with friends in town.

E. D. Welch, of Greensburg, arrived home on Saturday evening last.

A light fall of snow occurred on Saturday only to quickly disappear.

Washington's birthday was not observed to any extent in this place.

F. W. Kieferle and family, of Lewistown, visited folks in this place last week.

Miss Anna Sechler is visiting friends and others in Hollidaysburg and Altoona.

Miss Lulu Carter, who spent some time recently in Philadelphia with friends, arrived home last week.

Harry Fields, who is attending school at Huntingdon, and Frank Thompson at Carlisle, were at home over the recent holiday.

Hon. Thos. J. Murray, of Cheffield, delivered his famous lecture on St. Paul in the Methodist church on Monday evening, the 22nd inst., to a large and appreciative audience.

THREE SPRINGS.

M. Chilcote has been suffering the past week with "conjunctivitis."

C. D. Weight made a business trip to the county capital on last Monday.

Miss Kate Orth, of Huntingdon, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

William Valentine, who has been boarding at the St. Opandstay the past year, had a paralytic stroke on Sunday afternoon. At this writing he is better.

C. B. Wagoner, of Shirleysburg, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

Mrs. Kate Covert, of Hudson street, is confined to her room with an attack of la grippe.

Miss Bertha Ramsey, of Philadelphia, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. W. Doyle, the past week.

E. Watkin, of Robertsdale, has purchased the late residence of Henry Weight, dec'd., in Clay township.

Jacob C. Montgomery, of Hudson street, was made glad on Monday by receiving notice that his pension had been increased from twelve to seventeen dollars a month.

LATTA GROVE.

Frank Pheasant is still housed with la grippe.

M. E. Dell expects to remove to his farm in Smith valley next month.

Isaac Brumbaugh and wife were recent visitors to friends in this vicinity.

Chas. M. Stever, of Altoona, spent a couple days of the past week with relatives and friends in these parts.

John G. White and wife, of Lewistown, visited friends in this vicinity since our last, and were the guests of Mrs. Catharine Stever, who has been confined to her bed for some time with cancer.

Juniata Valley Editorial Association.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial Association was held at the Hotel Brunswick on Friday afternoon.

The following members were present: E. Conrad, McVeytown; George Shrom, Newport; I. N. Swope, Mapleton; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, H. E. Butz, F. W. Stewart, Robt. K. Miller, J. W. King, Hugh Lindsay, Huntingdon.

In absence of the president, Hugh Lindsay was chosen president pro tem.

On motion the next quarterly meeting be held at Mifflintown on the third Friday of May.

Dr. Brumbaugh moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a program for next meeting, and that at the annual meeting in May a committee be appointed to prepare program for each meeting of the year following.

Dr. Brumbaugh, Shrom and Swope were appointed the committee, who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That two papers be read upon subjects selected by themselves by W. W. Trout, of Lewistown, and John W. Speddy, of Port Royal, the papers to be followed by discussion.

On motion thanks were returned to G. Greenberg, proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, and the officers of the State Reformatory for courtesies extended.

The editorial fraternity were favored with good music by Prof. Nau and the Mayo sisters in the parlor of the hotel, and were afterwards escorted through the State Reformatory, which some of them had not seen since the notable improvements were made at the institution.

In the evening some of the visitors made a tour of the business portion of the town. Among the places visited was the mammoth dry goods establishment of William Reed & Sons. Mr. Reed personally conducted them through the establishment and his courtesy was greatly appreciated.

The attendance at this meeting of the association was not large but the members were never more pleasantly entertained than on this occasion.

—Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FOR RENT.—Good Two-horse farm in Henderson township. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

WANTED.—A lead horse for farm work. Must be guaranteed sound and gentle. Apply at ITEM office. 2-3-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gotsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

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CALIFORNIA

Two tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg February 24, and March 27, 1897. Four weeks in California on the first tour. Passengers on the second tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the first tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

FOR RENT.—"The Old Reliable" store room in Mapleton borough, Huntingdon Co., Pa., belonging to the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased. Terms low. An excellent opportunity for an energetic business man to make money out of a limited capital. For particulars address Jere B. Rex, Executor, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-tf.

1897. **SPRING.** 1897.

We have now opened up a big line of

New Spring Dress Goods,

Silks, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Shirt Waists and Spring Capes will be announced later. We intend doing a very active business the coming season, and we are going to sell very cheap.

Remember, all our Winter Coats at $10, $12.50, $13.50 and $15, will be closed out at $5.

A salesman, representing one of the largest carpet manufactories in the country, will have his full line on display at our store in the near future. You can buy a Brussels carpet from 50 cents to $5 per yard, and we will guarantee to sell you for less than you can buy the same quality in Philadelphia or New York. Bring the dimensions of your rooms and come and look at the goods.

Watch for the advertisement in the near future.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

33⅓ PER CENT. DISDOUNT

—On any Man's, Boy's or Child's—

OVERCOAT or REEFER

—AT—

HUGO MAYER'S

While it's true that we haven't got all sizes in every style of Overcoat, yet we have all sizes in some style, and the inducement we are throwing out ought to move every one we've got, and it will without a doubt. Giving ONE-THIRD OFF of the plainly marked price, on any man's, boys' or childs' Overcoat in the store, has closed out lots and lots of them for us and we want it to move a few more, then we will be done with Overcoats for this season. We haven't many left, so first to come first served.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—Have you seen the display of White Laundried Shirts in our window? We have them either long or short bosom, any size neck and any sleeve length. They are a great bargain at 48 cents, but for a short time only.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 24, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—La grippe never had more victims in this place than it has at the present time.

—Mrs. W. H. Spangler has been seriously ill with la grippe for several days past.

—W. L. Swope, of Trough Creek valley, paid the ITEM office a business call on Friday.

—W. W. Wright, of Juniata, Blair county, spent Saturday with friends in this place.

—The Eleanor iron works at Hollidaysburg have started up after several months' shut down.

—E. Guy Rex, of Bellwood, spent a couple days of the past week with his parents in this place.

—Read J. L. Hetrick's new advertisement, relative to closing out, which appears in another column.

—W. H. McNerlin, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, spent Saturday with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Chas. M. Stever, of Altoona, spent several days with friends in this place and vicinity during the past week.

—County superintendent Rudy is confined to the house with a bruised limb, received while alighting from a carriage.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the U. B. church last Sunday evening. We hope much good may be accomplished.

—Mrs. G. W. Buchanan and children and Mrs. James Brene spent a couple days of the past week with relatives at Warrior Ridge.

—The Pennsylvania Sewer Pipe works in Smithfield township, resumed operations on Monday of last week, after a shut-down of about six weeks.

—There were four unknown dead men awaiting identification in the morgue at Altoona on Thursday. All of them were killed on the railroad.

—Miss Lydia Taylor left Monday morning for McKees Rocks, Allegheny county, where she expects to remain for some time with her sisters, Mrs. J. R. Barkley and Mrs. M. S. Bolinger.

—H. L. Robley and wife, Elliott Robley, jr., and Richard Robley, all of Altoona, were visitors to friends and relatives in this place during the past week.

—How will the college classes of 1900 sign themselves? An abbreviation such as "class of '00" would look odd and in some cases might prove significant, indeed.

—Not one-tenth of the bills introduced in the legislature will ever become laws, which is a very fortunate thing for the people of the commonwealth.

—A movement is on foot among Pennsylvania railroad officials to erect a monument at Kittanning Point in memory of the late president of the company, Geo. B. Roberts.

—H. G. Notham, a conductor on the middle division residing in Harrisburg, fell from his train near Mifflin Sunday night and was badly injured about the body. He was taken to the Harrisburg hospital.

—Great floods prevail throughout the western part of the state and in Ohio and West Virginia. Through passenger trains of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad are being run via the Pennsylvania railroad this morning.

—Frank Brumbaugh, aged about 14 years, of Huntingdon, in attempting to board a freight train at that place Sunday, fell and sustained a severe cut in his head. His injuries were attended to by the company physician. His condition is critical.

—Harvey Welcomer, of New Bloomfield, a few days ago, in attempting to cut into a frozen piece of gum-wood with a double bitted ax, had his nose split from end to end by the implement rebounding. Soon afterward he fell off the railroad depot porch and split open his chin.

—Alfred T. Simmons, a minister of the German Baptist church at Everett, was killed Saturday afternoon while working in a saw mill near that place. He was filling the position of sawyer, when the saw accidentally caught a board and threw it back, striking Simmons on the head with such force as to crush his skull. He died in about an hour.

—Officers of the Irish National Alliance for the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania in session at Toledo, Ohio, on Monday of last week denounced the Arbitration treaty now in the United States Senate. Which is a very good reason that the treaty should be passed as soon as possible.

—At New Bloomfield on Thursday Samuel Weiland was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the eastern penitentiary and to pay $100 fine and the costs of prosecution for attempting to wreck a Pennsylvania railroad express train several months ago. Weiland was formerly in the employ of the railroad company.

—A fall of several thousand tons of rock occurred at the Keystone Sand company's Juniata quarry at 8.40 o'clock last Wednesday night. One truck and nearly all the tools were buried and about two hundred feet of the side track was destroyed. It was necessary to lay a new track around the fall in order to get cars in and out.

—The February clearance sale of William Reed & Sons was held last Friday and Saturday. Mr. Reed informs us that it was a very successful sale, more goods being sold the first day than he expected would be sold both days. This result was brought about by two things—a judicious use of printer's ink and a strict regard for veracity in every statement published.

—The fifteenth semi-annual district convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, was held at Huntingdon, Monday. Among the distinguished visitors present were State President A. J. Colburn, State Vice-President C. M. Taylor and State Secretary William Weand. We have not yet received a copy of the proceedings for publication but presume it will be furnished us before our next issue.

—A few days ago John D. Welds, of Coalport, took a four-horse sled load of school children out for a drive. He was going down a very steep hill when he lost control of the team and they ran down the hill, at the foot of which were the tracks of the Pennsylvania and Northwestern railroad. As the first team reached the tracks a fast freight came along, striking the team and killing it instantly. None of the children were hurt.

—Thomas Plummer Miller died at Raymond, Illinois, February 4. He was born at Ennisville, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James and Henrietta Miller, who, with their family, removed from Ennisville to Illinois some years ago. The parents are still living at Tower Hill, Illinois. The son had been principal of the public schools at Raymond for several terms and was esteemed as a good teacher and a man of exemplary character.

—Altoona *Tribune:* The man who thinks it unreasonalbe and blasphemy-provoking for church organizations to set themselves up as rivals to the restaurant keeper and the ice cream vender and the dealer in fancy goods, was in the *Tribune* sanctum last evening. He alleges and declares that a church which can't live by the voluntary contributions of its membership ought to die and that the world would lose nothing by the funeral. But then he may be as wrong as wrong can be.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* says: Ever since the completion of the extension of the Bellefonte Central railroad to Pine Grove Mills the railroad fever has been at white heat in Stone valley. The people over in that locality have become so enthused over the project to give them a railaoad that will connect with the outside world that it is their one topic of conversation now. Meetings have been held everywhere and the rights of way have already been procured and considerable money subscribed for the project.

—Dr. Clarkson and his wife, of Lewistown, who, for more than four weeks have been at the University hospital, Philadelphia, with their son Leeds, who was being treated for lock-jaw, have removed him to the home of his grandparents in Philadelphia, he having so much improved as to give every promise of an entire recovery. At the present time his muscles have so far relaxed that he can talk, eat, stand and even walk a little, but is quite weak and nervous. The case was so severe and recovery so unusual that it excited much interest among the physicians in the city and many visited the little patient.

—The following persons have filed their applications with the clerk of the court at Huntingdon for licenses to sell liquor: L. R. Brown, Hallman House; Gilbert Greenberg, Brunswick Hotel; Charles E. and Walter Leister, Leister House; Davis G. and Charles B. Zeigler, National Hotel; H. C. and S. B. Wallace, Washington House; H. D. Reiners, bottler, Huntingdon; Martin Grube, distiller, Smithfield township; H. A. Greenland, Mill Creek; John C. Cromwell, Broad Top City, and H. V. Shaffner, Orbisonia. The applications will be heard by the court on the 8th day of March.

—It will be just fifty years to-morrow since the creation of the Pennsylvania railroad company. It was on the 25th day of February, 1847, that Francis R. Shunk, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, issued the letters patent creating it. Before that day there was no corporation of the name. The company previously was in embryo, and its birth depended upon the commissioners appointed under the enabling act of April 13, 1846, being able to certify that the provisions of the act, which were conditions precedent, had been complied with. This they did, and the Governor acted. It was not, however, until March 31, 1487, that the organization was perfected by the board of directors, elected the previous day, meeting and assuming control.

Visited the Reformatory.

Governor Hastings, accompanied by State Treasurer Haywood, Secretary of Internal Affairs J. W. Latta, Dr. N. C. Shaffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Meredith, Superintendent of the Danville Hospital; Dr. Ewing, Superintendent of the Wernersville Hospital for Chronic Insane; Judge Orlady, General Managers McCamant, Morris and Port, and Ed. McHugh, of Hastings, visited the State Reformatory at Huntingdon last Friday.

The party partook of dinner at Superintendent Patton's home, and afterwards were conducted through the buildings, workshops, and especial attention was directed to the new cell house D, just completed, which is erected on a larger scale and with decidedly better improvements as to ventilation and convenience than the three other wards of the institution, but cost $25,000 less for construction than any of the other wards, principally for the reason that all the work except the iron work was mainly done by the inmates. The Governor and his suite were well pleased with the improvements and conduct of the institution.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Walter S. Neff, Porter township, and Florence M. Sprankle, Morris township.

R. D. Hammond, Cass township, and Martha Clark, Tod township.

A. J. Repper and Annie Miller, Orbisonia.

Joseph T. Rutledge, Williamsburg, Pa., and Annie W. Campbell, Huntingdon.

J. Luther Hamor, Huntingdon, and Carrie Hirst, Marklesburg.

Charles C. Park and Jennie B. Covert, Saltillo.

W. H. Oswalt, Huntingdon, and Albertha Kennedy, Smithfield township.

William Heffner, Walker township, and Nannie Hoover, Grafton.

N. J. Nelson, Shade Gap, and Mary L. Walker, Shirleysburg.

John B. Kunz and Mary E. Carothers, Huntingdon.

R. H. Chilcott.

Richard H. Chilcott, son of Richard Chilcott, of Trough Creek valley, died at his home, 623 Crawford avenue, Altoona, at 3 o'clock Monday morning of la grippe and heart failure. He was aged 44 years and is survived by his wife and four children. Four brothers and two sisters also survive him. They are Newton, of Portland, Oregon; Wilson, of Jewell City, Kansas; William, of Mankato, Kansas; Jesse, of Alexandria; Mrs. M. C. Easter, of Norwalk, Ohio, and Mrs. W. A. Crotsley, of Trough Creek valley. The remains will be interred at Huntingdon this afternoon.

—A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by J. G. Gillam.

SHOT IN A ROW.

Result of a Drunken Fight at Spruce Creek--May Result Fatally.

The following acconnt of a drunken row at Spruce Creek on Sunday evening in which one of the participants, a Polish laborer, was probably fatally wounded, we take from the Altoona *Tribune* of Monday:

"Abert Deel, a Polish laborer employed in the quarries near Spruce Creek, is lying at the hospital in a critical condition, suffering from a pistol shot wound on the left side of the chest. The bullet was fired with murderous intent by one of Deel's compatriots.

"The trouble arose over a Sunday beer keg. About twenty Poles live together in the house where the shooting occured and all were more or less intoxicated at the time. Shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening a dispute arose between Deel and a companion, and in a few minutes they were exchanging blows. The row became general in a short time, nearly every one in the shanty taking a hand. According to Deel's own story, at this juncture he started to run, but just as he reached the door some one pushed a 38-calibre revolver up to his breast and fired. Deel fell backward into the shanty and in a few minutes nearly every one had fled. One of Deel's friends summoned a physician, who, upon his arrival, advised that the injured man be sent to the hospital in this city. Accordingly he was placed on Altoona accommodation and brought to the depot, where the ambulance was in waiting.

"Examination at the hospital showed that the ball had struck the breastbone at the junction of the third rib and then passed on inward, lodging somewhere in the vicinity of the heart. It was impossible to probe for the bullet in such a dangerous locality. Beside the bullet wound, Deel is suffering with several scalp wounds which were probably inflicted in the fight before the shooting. His condition is uncertain. Several days will be required before it can be said whether or not he will recover.

"Deel is aged about 30 years and is unmarried. He says he does not know who shot him."

Local Institute Program.

Following is the program for the local institute to be held in the M. E. church in this place next Saturday:

Devotional Exercises—R. S. Woodward.
Address of Welcome—I. N. Swope.
Response—J. H. Swan.
How Should a Recitation Be Prepared?—Allison Wible, W. C. Hanawalt, Duffy Himes, J. O. Smith.
Pestalozzi's Teaching—D. C. Reber.
Paper—Miss Flora Himes.
Posture—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Incentives to Study—J. G. Dell, Prof. C. C. Ellis, W. T. Smith.
Power of Influence—Howard Laird, J. G. Hicks.
Physical Development—Dr. W. J. Campbell.
Pronunciation—J. B. Boring, W. C. Hanawalt.
Value of Punctuality—Milton Wright, Prof. W. J. Swigart.
Relation of Teacher to Pupils—I. N. Swope, J. H. Swan, D. C. Reber,
Where is Your Presence the Most Useful?—Rev. Henry Treverton, R. S. Henderson.

DIED.

BLACK.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Denny, in Huntingdon, on Friday, Feb. 19, 1897, Mrs. Margaret Black, aged 91 years, 2 months and 21 days.

CHILCOTT.—In Altoona, Monday, Feb. 22, 1897, of la grippe and heart trouble, Richard H. Chilcott, aged 44 years.

MIERLY.—At his home in Cass township, on Saturday, Feb. 13, 1897, Thos. B. Mierly, aged 45 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

One of the great Italian scientists has discovered a cure for hump-back.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

Scrofula Sores

Afflicted My Wife for 15 Years

Her limbs in places were one solid scab. Her arms were very bad and her eyes were affected. She decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and now her skin is smooth; she is cured of scrofula."—M. E. STEVENS, Charlotte Center, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

A Remarkable Friendship.

One of the severest tests of friendship recorded in the annals of history has just come to light in Pasadena in the course of the trial of a Mexican who stuck his knife twice into the abdomen of a loving chum. The injured man has arisen from his bed to explain to the Court that the attempt of his friend to engage in a little sportive vivisection has not altered the sentiment of affectionate regard existing between them. The spirit of the carver was said to be altogether amicable, and the mutual attachment of former days has not been impaired. After all, the Shakespearean critics may have been guilty of a malicious hoax in leading an unsuspecting public to believe that Shylock entertained in his heart anything but an undying affection for the Merchant of Venice when he demanded his pound of flesh. —Los Angeles (Cal.) Times.

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhœa a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine. —MRS. JAMES CORRIGAN, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Defective Sight.

The school children of Baltimore have been undergoing examination to test the condition of their eyesight, with some interesting results. Out of fifty-three thousand pupils over nine thousand were found with such defective eyesight as to make it unsafe for them to continue their studies. The report was that the percentage of normal vision was found to be, first grade, 35; second, 41; third, 47; fourth, 49; fifth, 48; sixth, 48; seventh, 54; and eighth, 56 per cent. A curious result of the examination is that there is a steady decrease in defective eyesight from the second to the eighth grade; and another important item is that a number of children who were pronounced almost hopelessly stupid by their teachers have been amazingly improved and are making fair progress in their studies since they have adopted their glasses. This experiment has awakened general interest among teachers, who are wondering if much of the stupidity noticeable in many backward pupils may not be attributable to the difficulty they find in distinguishing objects, and whether they may not be benefited by the use of glasses.

Romance of a Pension.

In the Pension Office a few weeks ago, says W. E. Curtis in a letter to the Chicago Record, one of the examiners, to whom was referred the application of a veteran, ascertained from the records that a woman had been drawing a pension for several years as his widow. When he was notified of that fact he wrote back for further information, and within a few weeks husband and wife were reunited after a separation of thirty-two years. For some reason that has not been explained they ceased to correspond during the war, and he never returned to his old home. In the meantime his wife supported herself and three or four children, who have grown up to manhood and womanhood, and several years ago made application for a widow's pension, and it was granted her.

Swinish.

A hog is the only animal that is not afraid of a snake bite. The fat of the hog will "capsule" the poison and prevent its getting into the veins, and then the hog turns around and kills the snake and eats him up afterwards, but a frost-bite even hogs will respect, and it is a different kind of a bite altogether. It inflames like a burn, cripples the feet with tenderness, causes fever and burning, and sets one nearly crazy with itching. The true treatment of a frost-bite is to treat it somewhat in the way we treat a burn. The cold that creates all this fever and heat in the part affected should be drawn out. St. Jacobs Oil applied to the swollen parts will draw out the cold, allay the fever, stop the itching and tenderness and cures the frost-bite almost magically. In very cold, windy weather, the bite of the frost may be sudden and very unexpected, especially to the ears, feet and hands. A vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil will overcome the cold quickly, and the cure is complete, leaving no after soreness.

Colon, Central America, is suffering from drought.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

A Power That Cannot Be Stolen.

According to the Electric Review, it has been decided by a court in Germany that electricity cannot be stolen. An electric light company discovered that a man had tapped the wires and was using electricity as power. Several thousand amperes of current had been consumed when the discovery was made. The question arose in court whether an invisible, intangible material could be carried off. With a curious disregard for the very evident facts in the case, the court ruled that only a movable, material object could be stolen. They decided that electricity did not come under that head, and the appropriator of the electric current was allowed to go free.

A school for teaching the theory and practice of textile manufacture has just been opened in Lowell, Mass., the first ever established in New England, and the only one now in the country, with the exception of one in Philadelphia.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffers may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffers. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Shattered Faith."

TEXT: "And some on broken pieces of the ship."—Acts xxvii., 44.

Never off Goodwin sands or the Skerries or Cape Hatteras was a ship in worse predicament than, in the Mediterranean hurricane, was the grain ship on which 276 passengers were driven on the coast of Malta, five miles from the metropolis of that island, called Citta Vecchia. After a two weeks' tempest, when the ship was entirely disabled and captain and crew had become completely demoralized, an old missionary took command of the vessel. He was small, crooked-backed and sore-eyed, according to tradition. It was Paul, the only unscared man aboard. He was no more afraid of a Euroclydon tossing the Mediterranean sea, now up to the gates of heaven and now sinking it to the gates of hell, than he was afraid of a kitten playing with a string. He ordered them all down to take their rations, first asking for them a blessing. Then he insured all their lives, telling them they would be rescued, and, so far from losing their heads, they would not lose so much of their hair as you could cut off with one click of the scissors—nay, not a thread of it, whether it were gray with age or golden with youth. "There shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you."

Knowing that they can never get to the desired port, they make the sea on the fourteenth night black with overthrown cargo, so that when the ship strikes it will not strike so heavily. At daybreak they saw a creek and in their exigency resolved to make for it. And so they cut the cables, took in the two paddles they had on those old boats and hoisted the mainsail so that they might come with such force as to be driven high up on the beach by some fortunate billow. There she goes, tumbling towards the rocks, now prow foremost, now stern foremost, now rolling over to the starboard, now over to the larboard; now a wave dashes clear over the deck, and it seems as if the old craft has gone forever. But up she comes again. Paul's arms around a mast, he cries: "All is well. God has given me all those that sail with me." Crash went the prow, with such force that it broke off the mast. Crash went the timbers till the seas rushed through from side to side of the vessel. She parts amidships, and into a thousand fragments the vessel goes, and into the waves 276 immortals are precipitated. Some of them had been brought up on the seashore and had learned to swim, and with their chins just above the waves and by the strokes of both arms and propulsion of both feet they put out for the beach and reached it. But alas for those others! They have never learned to swim, or they were wounded by the falling of the mast, or the nervous shock was too great for them. And others had been weakened by long seasickness.

Oh, what will become of them? "Take that piece of a rudder," says Paul to one. "Take that fragment of a spar," says Paul to another. "Take that image of Castor and Pollux." "Take that plank from the lifeboat." "Take anything and head for the beach." What a struggle for life in the breakers! Oh, the merciless waters, now they sweep over the heads of men, women and children! Hold on there! Almost ashore. Keep up your courage. Remember what Paul told you. There the receding wave on the beach leaves in the sand a whole family. There crawls up out of the surf the centurion. There another plank comes in, with a life clinging fast to it. There another piece of the shattered vessel, with its freightage of an immortal soul. They must by this time all be saved. Yes; there comes in last of all, for he had been overseeing the rest, the old missionary, who wrings the water from his gray beard and cries out, "Thank God, all are here!"

Gather around a fire and call the roll. Paul builds a fire, and when the bundle of sticks begins to crackle, and, standing and sitting around the blaze, the passengers begin to recover from their chill, and the wet clothes begin to dry, and warmth begins to come into all the shivering passengers, let the purser of the vessel go round and see if any of the poor creatures are missing. Not one of the crowd that were plunged into the sea. How it relieves our anxiety as we read: "Some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land."

Having on previous occasions looked at the other passengers, I confine myself today to an examination of those who came in on broken pieces of the ship. There is something about them that excites in me an intense interest. I am not so much interested in those that could swim. They got ashore, as I expected. A mile of water is not a very great undertaking for a strong swimmer, or even two miles are not. But I cannot stop thinking about those on broken pieces of the ship.

The great gospel ship is the finest of the universe and can carry more passengers than any craft ever constructed, and you could no more wreck it than you could wreck the throne of God Almighty. I wish all the people would come aboard of her. I could not promise a smooth voyage, for oftimes it will be tempestuous or a chopped sea, but I could promise safe arrival for all who took passage on that Great Eastern, so called by me because its commander came out of the east, the star of the east a badge of his authority.

But a vast multitude do not take regular passage. Their theology is broken in pieces, and their life is broken in pieces, and their habits are broken in pieces, and their word and spiritual prospects are broken in pieces, and yet I believe they are going to reach the shining shore, and I am encouraged by the experience of those people who are spoken of in the text, "Some on broken pieces of the ship."

One object in this sermon is to encourage all those who cannot take the whole system of religion as we believe it, but who really believe something, to come ashore on that one plank.

I do not underrate the value of a great theological system, but where in all the Bible is there anything that says Believe in John Calvin and thou shalt be saved? or, believe in Arminius and thou shalt be saved? or, believe in synod of Dort and thou shalt be saved? or, believe in the Thirty-nine Articles and thou shalt be saved? A man may be orthodox and go to hell, or heterodox and go to heaven. The man who in the deep affection of his heart accepts Christ is saved, and the man who does not accept him is lost.

I believe in both the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms, and I wish you all did, but you may believe in nothing they contain except the one idea, that Christ came to save sinners, and that you are one of them, and you are instantly rescued. If you can come in on the grand old ship, I would rather have you get aboard, but if you can only find a piece of wood as long as the human body, or a piece as wide as the outspread human arms, and either of them is a piece of the cross, come in on that piece. Tens of thousands of people are to-day kept out of the Kingdom of God because they cannot believe everything.

I am talking with a man thoughtful about his soul who has lately traveled through New England and passed the night at Andover. He says to me, "I cannot believe that in this life the destiny is irrevocably fixed; I think there will be another opportunity of repentance after death." I say to him: "My brother, what has that to do with you? Don't you realize that the man who waits for another chance after death when he has a good chance before death is a stark fool? Had not you better take the plank that is thrown to you now and head for shore rather than wait for a plank that may by invisible hands be thrown to you after you are dead? Do as you please, but as for myself, with pardon for all my sins offered me now, and all the joys of time and eternity offered me now, I instantly take them, rather than run the risk of such other chance as wise men think they can peel off or twist out of a Scripture passage that has for all the Christian centuries been interpreted another way." You say, "I do not like Princeton theology, or New Haven theology, or Andover theology. I do not ask you on board either of these great men-of-war, their portholes filled with the great siege guns of ecclesiastical battle, but I do ask you to take the one plank of the gospel that you do believe in and strike out for the pearl strung beach of heaven."

Says some other man, "I would attend to religion if I was quite sure about the doctrine of election and free agency, but that mixes me all up." Those things used to bother me, but I have no more perplexity about them, for I say to myself, "If I love Christ and live a good, honest, useful life, I am elected to be saved, and if I do not love Christ and live a bad life I will be damned, and all the theological seminaries of the universe cannot make it any different." I floundered a long while in the sea of sin and doubt, and it was as rough as the Mediterranean on the fourteenth night, when they threw the grain overboard, but I saw there was mercy for a sinner, and that plank I took, and I have been warming myself by the bright fire on the shore ever since.

While I am talking to another man about his soul he tells me, "I do not become a Christian because I do not believe there is any hell at all." Ah, don't you? Do all the people of all beliefs and no belief at all, of good morals and bad morals go straight to a happy heaven? Do the holy and the debauched have the same destination? At midnight, in a hallway, the owner of a house and a burglar meet. They both fire, and both are wounded, but the burglar dies in five minutes, and the owner of the house lives a week after. Will the burglar be at the gate of heaven, waiting, when the house owner comes in? Will the debauchee and the libertine go right in among the families of heaven? I wonder if Herod is playing on the banks of the river of life with the children he massacred. I wonder if Charles Guiteau and John Wilkes Booth are up there shooting at a mark. I do not now controvert it, although I must say that for such a miserable heaven I have no admiration. But the Bible does no say, "Believe in perdition and be saved.' Because all are saved, according to your theory, that ought not to keep you from loving and serving Christ. Do not refuse to come ashore because all the others, according to your theory, are going to get shore. You may have a different theory about chemistry, about astronomy, about the atmosphere from that which others adopt, but you are not therefore hindered from action.

Because your theory of light is different from others do not refuse to open your eyes. Because your theory of air is different you do not refuse to breathe. Because your theory about the stellar system is different you do not refuse to acknowledge the north star. Why should the fact that your theological theories are different hinder you from acting upon what you know? If you have not a whole ship fastened in the theological drydocks to bring you to wharfage, you have at least a plank. "Some on broken pieces of the ship."

"But I don't believe in revivals!" Then go to your room, and all alone, with your door locked, give your heart to God, and join some church where the thermometer never gets higher than fifty in the shade.

"But I do not believe in baptism!" Come in without it and settle that matter afterward. "But there are so many inconsistent Christians!" Then come in and show them by a good example how professors should act. "But I don't believe in the Old Testament!" Then come in on the New. "But I don't like the book of Romans." Then come in on Matthew or Luke. Refusing to come to Christ, whom you admit to be the Saviour of the lost, because you cannot admit other things, you are like a man out there in that Mediterranean tempest and tossed in the Melita breakers, refusing to come ashore until he can mend the pieces of the broken ship. I hear him say: "I won't go in on any of these planks until I know in what part of the ship they belong. When I can get the windlass in the right place, and the sails set, and that keel piece where it belongs, and that floor timber right, and the ropes untangled, I will go ashore. I am an old sailor, and know all about ships for forty years, and as soon as I can get the vessel afloat in good shape I will come in." A man drifting by on a piece of wood overhears him and says: "You will drown before you get that ship reconstructed. Better do as I am doing. I know nothing about ships, and never saw one before I came on board this, and I cannot swim a stroke, but I am going ashore on this shivered timber." The man in the offing, while trying to mend his ship, goes down. The man who trusted to the plank is saved. Oh, my brother, let your smashed up system of theology go to the bottom, while you come in on a splintered spar! "Some on broken pieces of the ship."

If you can believe nothing else, you certainly believe in vicarious suffering, for you see it almost every day in some shape. The steamship Knickerbocker, of the Cromwell line, running between New Orleans and New York, was in great storms, and the captain and crew saw the schooner Mary D. Cranmer, of Philadelphia, in distress. The weather cold, the waves mountain high, the first officer of the steamship and four men put out in a lifeboat to save the crew of the schooner, and reached the vessel and towed it out of danger, the wind shifting so that the schooner was saved. But the five men of the steamship coming back, their boat capsized, yet righted again and came on, the sailors coated with ice. The boat capsized again, and three times upset and was righted, and a line was thrown the poor fellows, but their hands were frozen so they could not grasp it, and a great wave rolled over them, and they went down, never to rise again till the sea gives up its dead. Appreciate that heroism and self sacrifice of the brave fellows all who can, and can we not appreciate the Christ who put out into a more biting cold and into a more overwhelming surge to bring us out of infinite peril into everlasting safety? The wave of human hate rolled over him from one side and the wave of hellish fury rolled over him on the other side. Oh, the thickness of the night and the thunder of the tempest into which Christ plunged for our rescue!

Come in on the narrow beam of the cross. Let all else go and cling to that: put that under you, and with the earnestness of a swimmer struggling for his life put out for shore. There is a great warm fire of welcome already built, and already many, who were as far out as you are, are standing in its genial and heavenly glow. The angels of God's rescue are wading out into the surf to clutch your hand, and they know how exhausted you are, and all the redeemed prodigals of heaven are on the beach with new white robes to clothe all those who come in on broken pieces of the ship.

My sympathies are for such all the more because I was naturally skeptical, disposed to question everything about this life and the next, and was in danger of being farther out to sea than any of the 276 in the Mediterranean breakers, and I was sometimes the annoyance of my theological professor because I asked so many questions. But I came in on a plank. I knew Christ was the Saviour of sinners and that I was a sinner, and I got ashore, and I do not propose to go out on that sea again. I have not for thirty minutes discussed the controverted points of theology in thirty years, and during the rest of my life I do not propose to discuss them for thirty seconds.

I would rather in a mud scow try to weather the worst cyclone that ever swept up from the Caribbean, than risk my immortal soul in useless and perilous discussions in which some of my brethren in the ministry are indulging. They remind me of a company of sailors standing on the Ramsgate pier head, from which the lifeboats are usually launched, and coolly discussing the different styles of oarlocks and how deep a boat ought to set in the water while a hurricane is in full blast and there are three steamers crowded with passengers going to pieces in the offing. An old tar, the muscles of his face working with nervous excitement, cries out: "This is no time to discuss such things. Man the lifeboat! Who will volunteer? Out with her into the surf! Pull, my lads; pull for the wreck! Ha, ha! Now we have them. Lift them in and lay them down on the bottom of the boat. Jack, you try to bring them to. Put these flannels around their heads and feet, and I will pull for the shore. God help me! There! Landed! Huzza!" When there are so many struggling in the waves of sin and sorrow and wretchedness, let all else go but salvation for time and salvation forever.

You admit you are all broken up, one decade of your life gone by, two decades, three decades, four decades, a half century, perhaps three-quarters of a century, gone. The hour hand and the minute hand of your clock of life are almost parallel, and soon it will be 12 and your day ended. Clear discouraged, are you? I admit it is a sad thing to give all of our lives that are worth anything to sin and the devil and then at last make God a present of a first rate corpse. But the past you cannot recover. Get on board that old ship you never will. Have you only one more year left, one more month, one more week, one more day, one more hour—come in on that. Perhaps if you get to heaven God may let you go out on some great mission to some other world, where you can atone for your lack of service in this.

From many a deathbed I have seen the hands thrown up in deploration something like this: "My life has been wasted. I had good mental faculties and fine social position and great opportunity, but through worldliness and neglect all has gone to waste save these few remaining hours. I now accept of Christ and shall enter heaven through His mercy, but alas, alas, that when I might have entered the haven of eternal rest with a full cargo, and been greeted by the waving hands of a multitude in whose salvation I had borne a blessed part, I must confess I now enter the harbor of heaven on broken pieces of the ship."

THE AMERICAN APPLE.

It is Making Great Headway in European Markets.

Reports coming to the State Department, Washington, from Europe, show that the American apple made an enormous market for itself there last year. Frank Manson, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, declares that the victory has been one of superior quality rather than mere cheapness, and says the agricultural papers of Germany make the astonishing statement that no less than 6,000,000 double centners of our apples—more than twenty times the import of any previous season, came into Germany last year. The Consul-General thinks this gain of a great market may be made permanent if certain precautions, which he notes, are observed by American shippers.

Consul Monoghan at Chemnitz says the whole German Empire is alarmed at the great apple imports. The keeping qualities of the best American winter apples are subjects of astonishment to German growers, who expressed incredulity when told a Baldwin would easily keep six months.

Even from England, where the American apple is well known, comes words of surprise at the great volume of the imports of American apples, and United States Consul Meeker at Bradford sends extracts from newspapers to show they were actually a glut on the market.

BANANA GROWING NOT A BONANZA.

A Consul in Honduras Answers Many American Inquiries.

Banana growing in Honduras is not a bonanza, says United States Consul Jaringan, at Utilla, a port of the Bay Islands. The officer has been overwhelmed by letters from people in the United States who, under the impression that "the royal road to fortune is the banana plantation," want to know all about this industry. The consul answered these letters until he exhausted his own resources, no postage stamps being allowed by the State Department for that service, and then wrote an official report to the department describing all of the conditions of banana culture in Honduras. His conclusion is that the idea of enormous profits is a myth equalled only by the fabulous tales of the wealth of mineral ores that lie hidden everywhere among the crags and cliffs of the Honduran coast.

A Remarkable Assertion.

General Master Workman Sovereign of the the Knights of Labor has written a letter, in which he says that revolutionary secret societies are being formed to secure the alleged rights of "the masses" by an appeal to arms.

No Picayune Place.

Prices are high at Johannesburg, South Africa. The smallest coin is worth six cents, and copper coin is unknown. Miners and artisans receive from $5 to $7 a day, bakers $6.

Last of the "Unreconstructed."

In the United States Senate a bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of Colonel D. E. Simms, of Kentucky, possibly the last of the "unreconstructed rebels."

An Oxford Professor Killed.

W. Wallace, M. A., professor of moral philosophy in the University of Oxford, England, was killed by a fall from his bicycle which fractured his skull.

Protection Against Trade Hostility.

Chicago packers, exporters and provision dealers have united in an association for self-protection against European trade hostility.

INAUGURATION DETAILS.

Ceremonies That Will Attend McKinley's Taking the Oath.

A PARADE, CONCERTS AND BALL.

The Procession Past the President's Reviewing Stand Will Be Composed of 50,000 Soldiers and Civilians---Five Grand Concerts---Details About the Big Ball---No Invitations Are Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The arrangements for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley are rapidly nearing completion. About $13,000 will be spent in decorating the big hall in the Pension Building for the inaugural ball. The President and Vice-President, with their families, will attend the ball and will be in charge of a reception committee, of which Major-General Nelson A. Miles is the Chairman.

The cost of tickets to the ball has been fixed at $5 for each person and $1 extra if supper is desired. No invitations to the ball are necessary and none are issued except to foreign Ministers. Tickets may be had by any one at the price named.

The ball will be held on Thursday night, March 4, and five inaugural grand concerts will be given in the ball-room on the following Friday. The first concert will be given at 10.30 a. m. in honor of the United States Army, represented by General Miles and staff. The Republican Glee Club, of Columbus, Ohio, will sing a number of patriotic airs. At 2 p. m. a concert will be given in honor of the Navy, represented by Rear-Admirals Walker and Ramsey, and at night the concert will be given in honor of the States of the Union, represented by the Governors of the States and their staffs.

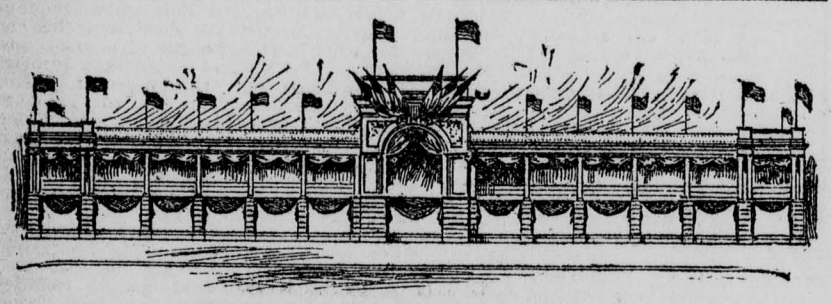
The concert Saturday afternoon will be in honor of Congress, represented by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The last concert Saturday night, will be in honor of the United States, and will consist of music by the Twenty-second Regiment Band and a chorus of 500 voices. Admission to each concert will be fifty cents.

The probabilities are that the parade will be large. General Horace Porter, of New York, will act as Grand Marshal, and will have as his chief of staff A. Noel Blakeman, of New York City; Colonel H. C. Corbin, of the United State Army, as Adjutant-General, and Captain John A. Johnston, of the United States Army, as Chief-of-Aides, with Captain William Edward Horton, of the D. C. N .G., as special aide and military secretary.

The parade will be organized in two grand divisions, one civic and the other military. General Grenville M. Dodge will be Chief Marshal of the first grand division, to be composed of military organizations. He will have as his chief of staff General Huidekoper, of New York, and Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, of the United States Army, Adjutant-General.

The civil grand division will be commanded by B. H. Warner, of the city of Washington, as Chief Marshal, and will be made up of five civic clubs of all descriptions.

The parade will start from the east front of the Capitol and will march west along Pennsylvania avenue, past the President's reviewing stand in front of the White House, to Washington Circle, returning on K street to Mount Vernon Square, where it will disband. It is expected that 50,000 people will be in line.



THE INAUGURATION REVIEWING STAND.

ANOTHER CABINET MEMBER.

Sketch of the Career of Judge Joseph McKenna, of California.

Joseph McKenna, selected by President-elect McKinley as Secretary of the Interior, was born in Philadelphia on August 10, 1843. He went to California with his parents in 1855. In 1866 he was made District Attorney of Sonoma County, and served two terms. In

JOSEPH M'KENNA.

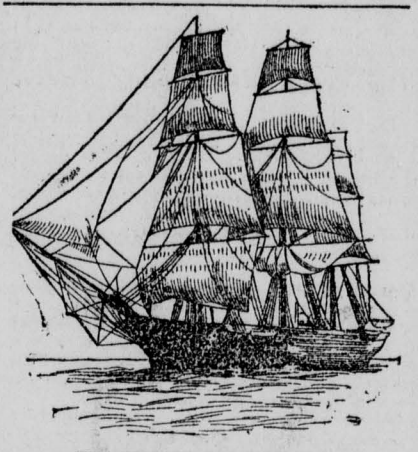
1874 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served in the sessions of 1875 and 1876. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. Again, in 1879, he was a candidate, and was again defeated. In 1885 he was successful, and represented the Second California District in the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. He served on the House Committee on Claims at first and afterward on the Committee on Ways and Means, where, of course, he came into close contact with Major McKinley, and was the only member of the committee from a State west of the Rocky Mountains.

On February 11, 1892, President Harrison appointed Representative McKenna a United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth or Pacific Slope Circuit, to succeed Lorenzo Sawyer.

A FAMOUS WARSHIP.

The United States Frigate Constitution to Be Preserved.

The Historical Society of Massachusetts has started the ball rolling for the preservation to the Nation of the famous frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides") as a perpetual monument of American naval prowess. At a recent meeting of the American Historical Association, held at New York and presided over by Professor Justin Winsor, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, that gentleman read a memorial addressed by his society to the Senate and House of Representatives, asking that measures for the preservation of the old frigate be taken at once. The preservation of the Constitution would be in keeping with the spirit shown by the British nation in the care which it is taking to preserve for the benefit of posterity the famous flagship with which Nelson established British supremacy on the sea at Trafalgar and on which he died, the exultant cheers of his men announcing their triumph over the French fleet and gladdening his last moments. The memories of the victories of the old frigate Constitution are quite as precious to every American patriot.



THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Structure From Which McKinley Will Review the Inauguration Parade.

The design for the reviewing stand from which President-elect McKinley will review the parade in Washington on March 4, is the work of a young architect, Mr. R. A. Whittingham. The design provides for a stand of considerable architectural beauty, and architectural lines rather than the decorator's art will be its predominant characteristic. The stand will be painted pure white, and on this background will be placed the only decorations, consisting of American flags and red, white and blue bunting.

Owing to the dignity of the arch under which the President will stand it is believed that the structure will harmonize with the neighboring buildings, and the White House and Treasury Department. The seating capacity will be 1000. One point of excellence in the plan comes from the fact that it matters not how hard it may rain or storm, the reviewing stand will present about the same appearance as it would in clear weather. There is little or nothing about it to become bedraggled or to lose color. The roof will be so constructed as to avoid entirely the use of all obstructing posts.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Two pension bills were passed over the President's veto.

The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee decided not to report the anti-scalping bill.

The House passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill with trifling changes.

The Immigration bill, with several amendments by the Conference Committee, passed the House.

Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee decided to fix the duty on tin plate at 1½ cents a pound.

The Senate Committee on Finance ordered a favorable report on the bill to permit the bottling of distilled spirits in bond.

The House Committee has decided to report the Harrison bill for a Cabinet Commission to settle the Pacific roads indebtedness.

By a vote of 217 to 33 the House agreed to the conference report on the Immigration bill. There is little doubt that the Senate will do the same.

The House Committee on Patents ordered favorably reported the bill amending the copyright law so as to prevent the fraudulent use of the word "copyright."

Senator Tillman's bill to meet the Supreme Court decision on the South Carolina dispensary law has been amended in committee and ordered reported to the Senate.

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to report favorably the bill to amend the law regulating the sale of opium seized for failure to pay the duty on that article.

A bill establishing a Department of Public Health, prepared and indorsed by the Pan-American Medical Congress, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

Congressman Spencer, of Mississippi, author of the bill appropriating $200,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba, is as enthusiastic for the passage of his bill as on the day it was laid before the House.

The Senate in executive session discussed the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, but took no action. Many amendments were offered. Indications are that a vote on ratification will not be reached till after the inauguration of President McKinley.

Banker St. John Dead.

William Pope St. John, the former President of the Mercantile National Bank of New York City, who gained National prominence through his advocacy and support of the free-silver cause, and who was Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign, died at his home from cerebral hemorrhage, induced by the anxieties attending upon William J. Bryan's defeat.

A DECADE OF AGONY.

A Young Lady of East Syracuse Tells Her Story.

From the Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.

Miss Rosamond Ash, who resides with her father, Mr. C. S. Ash, on Manlius Street, Syracuse, forwards the following testimonial to the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and account of her sufferings, which is startlingly interesting:

MANLIUS STREET, SYRACUSE, N. Y.,
August 16, 1896.

"For the past ten years I have been a fearful sufferer from the most painful type of inflammatory rheumatism, which would make its appearance on the least possible provocation. Winter was when I suffered the worst, and it generally attacked me from my hips down, and I had to go to bed. While these attacks lasted, if anyone touched the bed even, I would scream with pain, as the least contact was unbearable, for every joint and every muscle gave me excruciating agony.

"While I was in this terrible condition, my pastor, Rev. Mr. Campbell, came to visit me, and told me he knew of a case very similar to mine that had been entirely cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and advised me to try them, as the physicians were not doing me any good. On this my father bought me two boxes, which I took according to directions, and I began to recover, getting stronger every day. I kept on with Dr. Williams' remedy until I had taken two dozen boxes, and by that time every trace of rheumatism was gone, and I am now as well as ever I was.

"If you have any doubts as to my statement, I refer you for its confirmation to Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Hastings, and Mr. Scriver, of Hastings, the latter being Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School, who know all of the facts surrounding my extraordinary recovery. Pink Pills saved my life and gave me health and strength, and we will never be without them in our house.

(Signed) "ROSAMOND ASH.
"Manlius Street, East Syracuse, N. Y."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A "Feather Farm" Idea.

Why not have poultry farms for feathers, as they do ostrich farms, peacock farms, parequet farms, even birds of paradise farms? These latter are sometimes so buried in their beautiful plumage that they look as if they would like to part with some of it, even to adorn a hat.

This would, in a great measure, stop this wholesale wicked killing of our beautiful song birds and insect-killing birds. Robins, thrushes, wrens and many others are not pretty on a hat. The English sparrow can furnish all the small feathers needed, and a pigeon farm the next size. Then poultry feathers we could have from the ducks and chickens and turkeys that we have eaten.—New York Tribune.

In 1895 the number of telegrams sent from Germany to Asia was 53,673, to Africa 27,918, to America 367,243, to Australia 6050.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

Our lady readers will be delighted to know that the Gilbert Manufacturing Co., of New York, who have gained such enviable reputation throughout the country on their Gilbert Linings, have now turned their attention to the manufacture of Dress Goods, which they produce under the title of American Queen Fabrics, comprising Organdies, Dimities and Grenadines in a beautiful line of patterns and colors as sheer and dainty as gossamers. These goods, like their linings, are all made from combed yarns and long fiber cotton, which gives them great strength and retains their shape much better than other makes, while the prices are only about one-half those of the imported. They are, no doubt, the most beautiful fabrics made from cotton. The line also includes a Fast Black Henrietta, which will neither crock nor fade, and is not affected by air, sun or rain; very desirable for a warm weather black dress. To be fashionably dressed this summer means an American Queen Organdie or Grenadine, Dimity or Henrietta. For the protection of the consumer these goods are done up in silk papers like silks bearing the American Queen labels.

A 5000-acre farm and $10,000 in cash have been offered to Typographical Union No. 6, of New York City, for the benefit of its sick or unemployed members.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mardi Gras—New Orleans.

The Southern Railway, the direct line between New York and New Orleans, announces one fare, round trip rates, from Washington to New Orleans. Tickets for sale on Feb. 26th to Mch. 1st, inclusive, and good to return within fifteen days from date of sale. The time between New York and New Orleans is thirty-nine hours, and the service is perfect in every respect. Dining and sleeping cars on the limited trains. For further information, call on or address New York Office, 271 Broadway.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

Don't annoint the cuticle, but use Glenn's Sulphur Soap for eruptive disorders.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

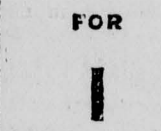
Breeding Pheasants.

In their annual report the commissioners of fisheries and game of Massachusetts state that the propagation and distribution of Mongolian pheasants has been successfully carried on during the past season at the State aviaries. Something over two hundred chicks, which had been allowed their freedom in the large inclosure, were trapped in October and put in a covered corral twenty-eight by sixty feet in area. This proved too small for so many birds, and there was a small loss, the stronger birds maltreating the weaker ones. This will be obviated next year by sending the birds out as soon as they are trapped.

A few birds were distributed last year to responsible persons with the understanding that they were to breed and turn them out in their respective localities. Only three were successful in raising birds, but they are confident that past experience will lead to success in the future, and that thus the ruffed grouse, which are rapidly nearing extermination, will be replaced.—Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

REPUBLIC OF CUBA Bonds

Previous issues, $500 and $1000 face value for sale at $5 to $20 per bond. **All UNLISTED and DEFAULTED BONDS and STOCKS bought and sold.** Send for circular. **R. M. SMYTHE, Produce Exchange Building, - New York.**



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Catalog free. Agents wanted.
MIANUS ELEC. CO., Box A, Mianus, Conn.

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Christian ministers, teachers, people, read and learn Bible revelations of the above-titled book. Paradise found and Heaven revealed by the symbolisms of Solomon's Temple, Altar, Noah's Ark, Great Pyramid. Never anything more wonderful. Book, with chart, **50 cents.** By mail on receipt of price. **MT. HOPE PUB. CO., 835 Broadway, N. Y.**

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Piso's Cure For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

HIS EPITAPH "THOU FOOL"

Mr. Moody on the Rich Man Who Said to His Soul "Take Thine Ease."

From the New York Sun.

"Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee," was Mr. Moody's text in the Music Hall yesterday morning. "Why did God call this man a fool?" asked the preacher. "He was not a drunkard, for the record says he was enlarging his barns. He wasn't a bad man; he did not speculate in stocks and rob the widow. He did not pay five cents on the dollar. We are not told that he took bribes or was a gambler. He was an honorable man, and probably would have been president of an electric road if it ran up the valley. He probably would have been in Congress if there had been a Congress then.

"The mistake he made was this. He only planned from the cradle to the grave. Man is made for something better than this world. This man lived only for the world, and the world's verdict was, 'Great merchant, grert monument.' Then the angel wrote his epitaph in one word—'Fool.' The reason he was a fool was because he lived only for himself.' The current is always hurrying us along," he said, "to another world, whether we like it or not, and shall it be said to you as to the man in the gospel, 'Thou fool?'"

Barry County's Railway System.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Barry county has the distinction of being one of, if not the only county, that possesses an entire railroad system within its borders. The Cassville and Western is unique in not only being entirely within one county, but in the manner of running nearly one-half its trains, which are the most economically transported of any trains in the world.

The western terminus of this line is at Exeter, where it connects with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and its eastern at this place, where are situated its offices, car sheds, &c. The difference in altitude being about 240 feet, makes a good grade along the four and a fraction miles of its length, which, being quite uniform, makes it possible to run from Exeter to Cassville without motive power other than gravity. The present schedule calls for three west-bound and four east-bound trains daily, and whenever necessary "extras" are run either way. When it is desired to run a "special" east-bound train, the requisite number of cars are hauled to Exeter and left on top of the hill. At the appointed hour they are turned loose, and in about nine to eleven minutes are stopped in front of the Cassville depot.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physicians' prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough remedy now. Trial bottles Free at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Knitting and Crocheting.

A new book, "Knitting and Crocheting," of 64 pages, over 50 original designs illustrated, beautiful lace patterns, shawls, hoods, jackets, etc., has been published by The Home, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and will be sent with a subscription to that paper. The Home is a 20-page monthly filled with original stories, literary and domestic topics and fashions. Its department of Fancy Work is a special feature, new and original designs each issue. The price of subscription is 50 cents per year and will include one of these books. As a special inducement to trial subscribers, a copy of this book will be given with a 6 months' subscription. The price of book is 25 cents, but a 6 months' subscription and the book combined will be sent for only 15 cents. Theis annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

The American Apple Abroad.

The American apple made a great market for itself abroad last year. Our Consul-General at Frankfort says that the victory has been one of superior quality rather than cheapness, and the German agricultural papers make the astonishing statement that no less than 6,000,000 double centners of our apples—more than twenty times the import of any previous season—came into the German empire last year. The Consul-General thinks this gain of a great market may be made permanent i shippers are careful of their quality.

Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, says the whole empire is alarmed by the apple imports, and that the keeping qualities of the best winter variety astonished the German growers. Even from England, where the American apple is well known, there is surprise at the great volume of recent imports, Consul Meeker, at Bradford, sending the State Department newspaper extracts indicating that they have actually glutted the markets.

In a Williamsport office is a map, yellow with age, of the Western Division of the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad, made in February, 1862, with the name of George B. Roberts, chief engineer, printed thereon. Another is a map of the Mt. Carmel Extension of the Mohanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad, made in January, 1862, when George B. Roberts was also chief engineer. The late president of the "Pennsy" was a civil engineer in those days, and made many surveys on the old Reading Road and its branches.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 23, 1897.

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